VOLUME XXXIX. EOLIDAY GIFTS.

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nd they have

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Glove and Hdkf. Boxes, Leather Goods. Fine Fans,

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In this Department we shall offer TO-DAY and the coming week the following

SPECIAL BARGAINS! 750 doz. Ladies' Twilled Silk Handkerchiefs, 30c, 35c,

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117 & 119 State-st., Chicago STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. Stockholders' Meeting.

FThe annual meeting of the stockholders of the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said bank in Chicago on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1879, between the hours of 3 and 4 p. m. BAAC G. LOMBARD, CHICAGO, Dec. 9, 1878. Cashier.

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We are the Only Exclusive Wholesale Liquor House here, which does not Compound, Rectify, or Mix its Goods, and Import more Wines and Liquors than any other House in the West.

Our Stock of Hand-Made Sour-Mash Whiskies includes the finest ods made in this country, and we guarantee their absolute purity. Families supplied with Choicest Wines and Liquers at most rea-onable prices, delivered free to any part of the city.

Fur-lined Silk Circulars and Dol mans,
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Seal and Beaver Caps and Gloves,
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118 and 120 Monroe-st. Jewel Boxes, Work Boxes, Odor Cases, Companions, Besks, Toilet and Dressing Cases, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Music Rolls, Cigar Holders, Nail Sets, &c. PINANCIAL.

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Cloaks, Suits, Shawls, Furs!

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Will offer MONDAY, Dec. 16, special inducements in the above Departments for

Beaver Cloaks at - \$2.50 Diagonal Cloaks only 4.00

Handsomely Trimmed Rough Beaver Cloaks, \$5.00, marked down from All-Wool Beaver Cloaks, trimmed with

Silk and Fringe, \$10.00. superior Beaver Cloak, Velvet and Silk Trimmed, \$12.00. Matelasse and Diagonal Cloaks, latest

shapes, elegantly trimmed, only \$12.00. Hoose Beaver Jackets, \$8.50, worth

Also, a line of Imported Cloaks and Mantles, in Diagonal, Cheviot, and Moose Beaver, \$15.00 and upwards, at least 25 per cent less than recent prices. These Garments are unexcelled in shape and quality. New Shapes Ladies' Ulsters,

Cloth Circulars, \$4.50 and upwards.

our Fur-Lined Circles, at \$40.00, \$50.00, \$55.00, \$65.00, \$75.00, and \$100.00. Also, Fur-Lined Mantles and

acques, \$75.00 and upwards. Black Silk Suits, only \$25.00. A few Elegant Paris Costumes remaining, which have been marked at prices correspondingly

SHAWLS! LEY BROS. & CO. and Special Novelties W. B. KEEN & CO.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS! A superb line of Camel's Hair Shawls, including a late importa-tion of Rare and Choice Designs, offered at IMMENSE REDUC-TIONS in prices.

Filled Centres, \$25.00, \$50.00, \$65.00, and upwards. Plain Centres, with rich border, \$25.00 and upwards. Elegant Decca Shawls, \$5.00 to

Genuine Camers Hair Striped Shawls, a handsome Carriage Wrap, low as \$5.00. French Cashmere, Persian Striped, Broche, and Paisley Shawls, attractive styles, also reduced. Evening Wraps, new combina-tions in India, French, and Ber-

Lot of Camel's Hair Scarfs, marked at great sacrifice to close. A useful and valuable Gift at low

FURS! Remarkable Bargains

In London-dyed Sealskin Sacques, full fashionable lengths, \$80.00, \$100.00, \$120.00, and \$125.00, Seal Muff and Boas, \$12.00, \$18.00, and \$20.00. Genuine Mink Must and Boas, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00, and \$20.00.

Large assortment of CRIL-DREN'S FURS, from 60 cts. a Gents Seal Caps and Gloves, Sleigh Robes, etc., etc.

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MOTHER'S PETS.

MOTRER'S PETS,"

The Bill Finally Passed by Majority of Nine Votes. Also a beautifu Мотива's Рате, Attorney-General Devens

Ex-Confederate Officers Effectu ally Barred from Holding

Debate in the Senate on the Edmunds Elect-

oral Bill.

Senator Bayard Gives the

Measure His Unqualified Support,

to Remain in the

Little Prespect of an Early Confirma-tion of the New York Nom-

THE ARMY BILL.

AN IMPORTANT PROVISION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Washinston, D. C., Dec. 13.—The report the Military Commission has already been a sailed by the friends of officers who will have should it become a law, to retire into privalific. Onestatement which has been made, that opened the arm to ex-Confederates, is not try Toe bill provides, expressly, that versacles the rank of Major-General shall be filled by the promotion of Brigadier-General shall be fill by the promotion of Olongia, yacancies by the promotion of Colonels, vacanci the rank of Colonel and Lieutenant-Co shall be filled by Captains, vacancies in rank of Captain and First-Lieutenant shall be filled by promotions from Second Lieutenants only. New appointments that can be made are Second Lieutenants, who must have either graduated from the Military Academy at West Point or have served as a non-commissioned officer or private in the regular army for two years in the field, and be 30 years of age. There are no graduates from West Point before the War who served in the Confederate Army who is not new over 80 years of age, nor will there be any one who has served two years in the United States army who was over 15 years of age when peace was declared. It is barely possible that one or two who served as boys in the Confederate army might obtain commissions, but all officers who fought for the Lost Cause are effectaully barred out from a commission under the old fing. Colored soldiers of the army are not touched in any way. The proposed bill provides that any American citizen can be enlisted, and there is nothing forbidding or restricting the enlistment of colored men. It is true that the repealing clause of the bill contemplates the repeal of everything now, on the statute book concerning the army, but these sections are replaced by the provisions of the bill, which is a complete codification of the Army laws.

MB WILL STICK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—The de of Attorney-General Devens to remain I Capinet is the result of great personal as on his part. He has always regretted 1 in the Ma was regretted 1 in the Ma was regretted 1.

THE SUGAR DUTY.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S BILL.
Apecial Dispaich to The Tribune,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—Judge Ke expresses the opinion that Secretary She Sugar bill will not be adopted by his Common that some other measure of a di-character which will prove satisfactory as to all interests concerned will be. He that auniform duty upon all sugar without to grade would alread up all

INVESTIGATIONS.



ed majority to fraud, pressed his resolu-vith vigor, but was embarrassed at the thrusts of Anson McCook, who showed what was almost Wood's defeat was occa-d not by frauds, but by a union of Repubns and anti-Tammany.

in, of Louisiana, has been having another gation. He has induced his Congressiona to constitute themselves a committee examine into the charges made agains him in New Orleans. The result, it is under stood, has been an agreement on the part of Acklin is an angel in disguise. Upon the report of this latest Committee Acklin expects to stand.

Judge Kelley, not satisfied with the answer of e Secretary of the Treasury to his inquiry as positories, to day introduced an-solution asking for a complete of such deposits from 1874 until now. Kelly says the previous resolu

tion shows that on the loan account there were 154,000,000 deposited with such National banks, neluding Tayistock & Co., and banks having elation to the Syndicate, and that sum was arre enough to supply considerable business apital. He said such practice ought not to be allowed, and that if it is in necordance with aw, the law should be changed. He thought the Government risks too much to intrust anchorest sums in private hands, particularly without ecurity. He intends to call attention to this alleged abuse until he can correct it. Objec-

It can now be authoritatively stated that the Potter Committee will take nonitative towards the cipher investigations in these specially instructed to do so by the House, and that no attempt to inquire into that business will be made in any event by the Committee until the work which it originally set out to do has been accomplished. That means the conclusion of the consuma inquiry, and a report. The investigation of the Hemocratic cipher dispatches is not me of the original duties of the Committee.

NOTES AND NEWS. AFRAID OF THE RESULT.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—Blaine met with a temporary defeat, or at least a set-back, in the matter of his resolution this afternoon. When the vote had been taken on Edmunds' When the vote had been taken on Edmunds' bill, Blaine arose and saked that the Senate proceed on Monday to the consideration of his resolution. Wadleigh wanted the Senate first to finish the bill codifying the Patent laws, but Blaine said that it was important that the proposed investigation should be commenced before the holicay recess. While the two were discussing the necessity for their respective measures an adjournment was moved and carried by two votes. It was evident that the Democrats did not desire even to discuss the normis did not desire even to discuss the pricty of investigating the recent elections

According to present indications there will be se change in the office of United States District mey in Chicago, at least until after the m-House indictaients shall have been Among the persons who have been I as possible candidates for that office in he event of a vacancy are State-Senator Riddle, Canfield, of Anrora, James Root, and Gen.

Chicago Mooday.

Should it become a law, would have a serious effect upon the Rock Island Arsenal. The bill prevents the Government from making its own guns, and provides that all runs be purchased by contract after advertising. The theory of the bill is that the operations of the eight-hour law have been so expensive that the Government cannot make guns as cheaply as private armories, and that there is no reason why, if the European Powers can have their guns manufactured in this country under the supervision of their own agents, the United States may not.

tes may not.

THE POSTAL-CAR SERVICE.

Catmaster-General Key is carnest in his cat to withdraw the postal-cars after Jan. I case Congress farmishes him before the recess in the necessary money to run them. The test of the properties members of the Appropriation Competer are very relactant to consent to the assary appropriation. Unless the Committee et of the force Monday, the Republicans will impt in the House, under a suspension of

agree to it before Monday, the Republicans will attempt in the House, under a suspension of the rules, to pass the necessary appropriation. It the money is not supplied, the Democrats will have to assume the responsibility for a discontinuance of the postal service. A number of their leading men are just beginning to understand the signation, and are using their influence upon the Democratic members of the Appropriation Committee to secure favorable action.

THE NEW YORK NOMINATIONS.

Democratic Schators, according to present reports, are of the opinion that it will be better policy to prevent the confirmation of any nonlineer for the New York Coston-House until after March 4, when the Democrats, being in the majority in the Senate, can make better terms with the President. Should this policy be adopted, it might have some effect upon Conking's plans to defeat Collector Merritt.

CONKILNO'S EXCUSE.

Senator Conkling's friends explain his apparent slight of Blaine during the speech of the latter by saying that the New York Senator was correcting a brief of a case which he expected momentarily to be called in the Supreme Court. It is a very peculiar case, and one feature of the Southern social situation. An Alabama dealer had been suced by A. T. Stewart & Co. for obtaining goods on false pretenses. The dealer retainted by bringing suit in the State Court for slander, and obtaining a verdict. The case of Stewart & Co. will come up for argument next Monday before the Court. Conkling intends to show from the festimony taken in the case how little arctection. Northern merchants have in their dealings in certain portions of the South.

the case how little protection. Northern merchants have in their dealings in certain portions of the South.

It is quite possible that the protracted controveray over the distribution of the Geneva award may end in covering the entire balance of the \$8,000,000 into the Treasury as an offset to the fisheries award, and that there will be no further distribution. The desarch but far shows that there has been considerable growth of sentiment in Congress in Javor of referring these claims to the Court of Claims. Even if the House should pass this bill, it could hardly pass the Nonate. Any action by this Congress is therefore impossible.

THE TOBACCO YAX.

The Senate Finance Committee will consider on Tuesday next the House hill passed at the last session reducing the tobacco internal revenue tax from 24 to 16 cents. A member of the Committee, thinks some reduction will be made, and the tax fixed at 20 cents. A comprofitie on this rate is remorted between Easters ampulacturers and Southern producers.

Ex-Postmaster Filley, of St. Louis, under cover of attendance on a Board of Irade, is actively at work forming a combination to prevent the confirmation of Mr. Hayes, his encessor. He is working for an alliance with Southern Conking, and expects to be able to help in return in defeating the New York nominations. Filley, is using various methods of attack. Hayes' friendship for Schuirs is made prominent to some Senators. The fact that leading Democrats in St. Louis are on his bond is twisted into unfair partisanship for others. In abort, Filley, by his underhanded course here, has fully vindicated the President's policy in getting rid of him.

**averal foliampolis bankers are here trying to prevail on the Secretary of the Treasury to

rim.

overal indianapolis bankers are here trying to provail on the Secretary of the Treasury to order Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout Indiana to deposit their fauda hereafter in the averal National Depositories at Indianapolis instead of sending them, as they now do, to Cheinnati. All but two of the Indiana Collectors send their funds to Cheinnati.

The Albert associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—The bill introduced by Senator Plumb to provide for the temporary increase of the army in an emergency, authorizes the President, whenever, in his judgment, extinuctes of the troutier service require it, to cause 2,500 emisted men to be added to the army, to serve during such extraory.

Change G. There, Gord, K. ...

At each session conthern Democrats come to Congress with new devices for taking money from the Treatury, and for relieving their accition from disabilities which the Rebellion brought. Now comes Senator Withers with a resolution asking that so much of the joint resolution numbered 46, approved on the 2d day of March, 1867, as requires proof of loyalty by applicants for bounty land by soldiers of the war of 1812, or their widows or legal heirs, be repealed.

Senator Wallace has introduced a till authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue to her a certificate entitling her to a pension from and after the 33d day of January, 1878, at the rate allowed widows of Captains who died from wounds or disabilities received or contracted in the service of the United States, with the same allowance for her four children, aged respectively 9, 7, 5, and 8 years,—subject to being terminated as in other cases of widows.

The agricultural community, in the era of subsidy jobs obtain little consideration at the hands of Congress. Representatives of the farming, sections are beginning to appreciate this, and manifest their desire to do something to promote Agriculture in resolutions. Their sentiments seidom take any different expression. This is one of them, introduced by Seneter Bayle of West Virginia.

sion. This is one of them, introduced by Senator Davis, of West Virginia; Wurness, Agrichture is the formation of nearly all our wealth, and it is mainly through the exportation of its products that we are paying of our large indebtedness, forcur and comestic, and have the present large balance of trade in our

have the present large balance of trade in our favor; and.

Wheness, Although about one-half of the people of this country are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and all other interests are dependent upon this our leading and most important interest, commercials and otherwise, yet but little has been done by the General Government to promote Agriculture, while other less general and important interests baye been largely aided; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That the Committees on Agriculture of the respective Houses be, and they are hereby, instructed to consider generally the subject of Agriculture, and report, by bill or otherwise, what can or ought to be done by the General Government to better advance, endowings, and foster agricultural interests; and that said Committees shall have the power to send for persons and papers.

Government to better advance. encourage, and foster agricultural interests; and that said Committees shall have the power to seek for persons and papers.

National Courts in Kansas.

Representative Haskell, of Kansas, has introduced a bill to provide for holding the terms of the District Court and Circuit Courts of the United States at Fort Scott. The bill provides that there shall be two terms of the United States District and Circuit Courts for the United States District and Circuit Courts for the District of Kansas held in the City of Fort Scott in each year from and after the passage of this act,—the time and length of the terms to be fixed by the Judges of said Courts respectively.

The fight over the removal of the United States Court from Keckuk to Burifington, Ia., will be renewed, with all its ancient earnestness and bitterness, at this session. The bill for the removal, which has already passed the Sensite, has been favorably agreed to by the House Committee to which it was referred, and is ready to be reported at the first call. The Committee having it in charge is on the list to be called in the first or second morning hour that shall be devoted to Committeework. The Judicial District over which this Court has jurisdiction contains twenty-four counties. The members of the Bar of twenty-three out of the thurty is the Judicial District favor the change. The bill had the unanimous indorsement of the Senate Committee, and passed the Senste without serious opposition. All the Members of Congress in the lower delegation, including the one from the district in which Keckuk is located, are in favor of the change. The Burlington people claim that all the arguments are with them; that the records of the Court, and whose Judicial Circuit Iowa is, oppose the transfer, together, of course, with the immediate representatives of the City of Keckuk. The Burlington people claim that all the arguments are with them; that the records of the Court show that, if the sessions were held at Burlington a large part of the C

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—The bills in washing: By Mr. Plumb—To provide for the temporary

by Mr. Cookling (by request)—To amend the
By Mr. Cookling (by request)—To amend the law relating to pensions. This bill concerns the fees to attorneys. It is claimed that the pensions securing the services of respectable attorneys.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Finance,

reported favorably on the Senate bill to author ize duplicates of the registered bonds stolen from the Manhattan Savings Institution in New York City. Passed.

Mr. Gordon introduced a bill to secure a more

efficient collection of the revenue from eigers Referred.

Mr. Beck called up the House bill to repeal so much of the Sundry Appropriation bill for the

Mr. Beck called up the House bill to repeal so much of the Sundry Appropriation bill for the present fiscal year as appropriation bill for the present fiscal year as appropriation bill for the Pones Agency, and shoved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Beck explained his connection with the bill at the last session, and said he introduced it at the request of a respectable attorney. He examined the bill then as far as he could at the request of the Committee on Appropriations, and believed it to be right. If the Committee on Appropriations or himself had been imposed upon, he would cheerfully vote for the bill of the House to repeal the act. The bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Morgan gave notice that on Wednesday next he would call up the bill for the relief of the Methodist Pablishing House of Nashville reported favorably by the Committee on Claims at the last session.

At the expiration of the morning hour, consideration was resumed of the bill in regard to the count of the Electoral vote, and Mr. Bayard spote in its favor.

Mr. Bayard said there was an urgent need now to settle this question, and he held that the present time was especially propitions because the two Houses of Congress were controlled by different political parties, and a measure which would receive the assent of both Houses would be such a one as one on this subject should be,—a non-parties measure, when would receive the assent of both Houses would be such a one as one on this subject should be,—a non-parties of the measure which would receive the assent of both Houses would be such a one is one on this subject should be,—a non-parties measure, worst foe was the fomenter of new discords. He viewed this bill as a measure tending to peace and quiet; tending to restore contitutional process and act, tending to restore contitutional powers vested in Congress and in the states. The bill met has favor because it restlimed in clear and explicit terms the power of the State should be contended t

ition of Electors, and consided everything to the State itself. The Estate had the cole power to execute the successive and the voice of the State should be recombined to prevent and the considerate. He then referred to the duplicate recurs from States, and said we had and in the manapop past a bitter angeriesce in regard to the duplicate returns. Nothing of the kind was known until 1872.

Fulley Hayes a strong as expected, while the defended as the stress of the stress of



Dennis, Eston, Lamar Wallace, Eston, Lamar Withers et. Eston, Lamar Withers et. Eston, McCrewry, McSers, Chaffee, McPherson, and Conover, who would mave voted in the affirmative, were paired with Barnam, Johnston, and Goland, who would have voted in the negative.

Mr. Blama moved to take up the resolution submitted by his the first day of the session in regard to citizens being deprived of their constitutional right, so it would be unfinished business on Monday.

Air. Wadleign objected and saidthe Senate bill to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to patents had precedence, and he would press its consideration.

Mr. Blaffie said if this resolution was to pass, if was important that it be passed before the holidays.

Mr. Wadleigh said the resolution would lead to discussion, while the Patent bill would not.

Mr. Blaffie said Senator Walleigh did not know.

Mc. Wadleigh said the resolution would lead incusion, while the Patent bill would not.

Mr. Blaine said senator Wadleigh did not know the resolution would prove a discussion.

Mr. Wadleigh moved to adjourn. Messrs.

Bir. Bdmmnds, and ethers on the Republican the Objected and called for the yeas and nays.

The motion to adjourn was agreed to, —yeas, 34; also, 32.—Messrs. Bosch, Davis (Ill.), Ingalis, and Wadleigh voting with the Democrats in the directions.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.
The resolution looking to an investigation of the official conduct of J. J. Davenport, the United States Supervisor of Elections at New York, was adopted without objection, after being amended so as to make the investigation extend to his conduct on the daysof regularation.

Mr. Shelley, from the Committee on Railways and Canals, reported a bill to authorize the Washington Circinnati & St. Louis Railwad Company and Canals are proved as the conduction of the condu

ted.

Mr. Kenna, rising to a personal explanation, referred it the everplag charges made in the public press against members of the Committee on English Bills for drankenness at the close of the last session. He denounced such charges as undustically false, and filed statements of the Speaker and other officers of the House in support of his remarks.

qualifically falses, and also statements of the speaker and other officers of the House in support of his remarks.

The built on the Speaker's table (since the last session) were taken up, and referred to Committees, extent where objections were made, as was the tase with his bill to repeal the Resumption set, and the bill to extend the time for constructing the Northern Fecha Railway. These bills remain on the Speaker hable.

The Speaker then proceeded to call the Committees for reports of a private nature.

Mr. Davis (North Carolina), from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill (originally introduced by Ms. Phillips, of Kansas) amending the set making appropriation for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872. Passed. It includes in the settlements provided for in that bill all his accounts for the service of Incorers, etc., employed by the Government between the 19th of May, 1868, and the date when full payment was commenced for eight hours work, by the set approved May, 1868, when it shall be made to appear that the reduction in bours in lawer was the chase of the reduction in wages.

The House them work into committee of the whole (Mr. Burchard in the chair) on the private calendar.

The first bill on the calendar was a bill for reim-

calendar.
The first bill on the calendar was a bill for reluterating the College of William and Mary for property destroyed during the War.
Mr. Keifer opposed the passage of the bill, saying that he did so without any desire or intent of the print will be seen that the college was desired by the late war, though the sast should not be lost sight of that the college was desired by war brought on. War, though the sact should not be lost sight of that the college was destroyed by war brought on, in part, by its own teachings, and that no record showed that a single student of that institution had chiered that Lindon array. He opposed it because there was no legal ground for the payment of the claim, and senied that there was any precedent for each payment.

Mr. Eden would not vote for the bill, because it might establish a precedent.

The Committee then rose without action.

Mr. Wilson; (W. V.a.) introduced a bill making the trade dollar a legal tender. Referred.

Mr. Gloson introduced a joint resolution giving notice to terminate the convention of June, 1875, with the king of the liawaign Isles. Referred,

Sr. Paul, Minn., Dec. 13.—In regard to the faffure of Hanauer, Lychterance & Co., whole-safe clothing, of this city, represented in a New special as involving \$290,000 to \$250,000, all that is known here is that the firm's stock has been seized by the Sheriff on an execution ob-tained by Eastern creditors, and the firm has confessed judgment in \$40,000 and shut up the store. The house is not regarded as important, and the failure one attracted little attention. It is not believed that it did business large enough is not believed that it did business large enough to legitimately create such heavy liabilities. Sararooa, Dec. 13.—The First National Bank suspended to-usy, owing to a run growing out of the defalcation of County Treasurer Wright. The run was then precipitated on the Commer-cial Bank, and its doors were closed.

IMPORTANT DECISION. IMPORTANT DECISION.

Boston, Mass, Der. 13.—sudge Lowell has decided that some \$400,000 in soles of the Union Mills of Fait River, signed only by the Treasurer, when the by-laws of the corporation required that they be countersigned by the President, are valid claims against the concern, on the ground that the rule had not been observed for a number of years before the Company became bankrupt. The Judge also held that the notes had been bought by innocent holders became bankrupt. The Judge also held that the notes had been bought by innocent holders before maturity, and that these parties could not be held responsible for the application of the corporation's moment, or be affected by any fraudulent use of the proceeds of the notes.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

COLUMBIA, N. C., Dec. 13.—Gov. Hampton has continued to improve for the last two days, and his physicians state this afternoon that he rested comfortably last night, and is still better to lay. The general uneasiness as to his real condition is much allayed by the statement his physicians and intimate friends, who are of his physicians and intimate friends, who are in constant attendance at his bedside, that the most hopeful views as to his recovery are entertained. His condition is yet critical, and several days must clapse before he can be regarded as out of danger.

PRIVATE RIGHTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Milwaukers. Wis., Dec. 13.—At Kenosha yesterday Insbella Meltendon recovered a verdet of \$9,750 against the City of Milwaukee for damage to property resulting from change of an established grade.

In the County Court to-day Patrick Welsh obtained a verdict of \$1,500 damages against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Kallway Company for injuries sustained through the carelessness of an engineer.

THE GREATER-YOKUM CASE. VINCENNES, Ind., Dec. 12.—The Greater Yokum case, which has attracted so much atten-tion, was ended to-day by the jury bringing in a verdict finding Greater guilty, and assessing a fine

FOREIGN. The Ameer's Power Apparently Dwindling to Utter Insig-

nificance. Many of His Subjects Send in Their Submission to the English.

Points in the Afghan Debate in English House of Commons.

Several Prominent Conservatives Join the Ranks of the Opposition.

The Resolution of Censure Is, However, Defeated by 101 Votes. Death of the Princess Alice Hourly Expected.

AFGHANISTAN. SUBMITTING.

1.AHORE, Dec. 13.—Officials and notables of

fellalabad have, arrived at Dakka to tender heir submission and services to the British au-The news from Cabul represents that eight regiments of the Afghan infantry there have shown a disinclina on to fight.

RIENDLY. The natives in the southern part of Shutar Garian Pass seem friendly to the British.

GEN. ROBERTS.

The following dispatch from Gen. Roberts is

The following dispatch from Gen. Roberts is dated the 9th inst.: "I hope to reach the top of Shutar-Gardan Pass to-day. I shall then return to All Kehl."

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A telegram from Peshawur says there is much sickness, principally pneumonia, among the troops at the front. One regiment has lot afteen men in four days, and another has eighty sick.

ANSWER OF THE DUE OF ARGILL TO THE LETTER OF LORD CRANSHOOK.

reciment has lost fitteen men in four days, and another has eighty sick.

ANSWER OF THE DUKE OF ARGULL TO THE LETTER OF LORD CRANBROOK.

London Times.

The Duke of Argyll has written a long letter treating the diplomatic history of the Afghan question. This letter is nothing less than a direct reply to Lord Cranbrook's dispatch by the Secretary of State for India in the Government of Mr. Gladstone. The Duke of Argyll regards the publication of the Mmisterial document as having removed from him any obligation to reticence, and he makes public several important pieces of information which could only be known to one who held his former position. A similar course has been taken by another member of Mr. Gladstone's late Cabinet. Mr. Childers yesterday andressed his constituents at Pontefract, and be challenged in very vigorous terms the accuracy of one of the principal statements in Lord Uranbrook's dispatch. He denounces that dispatch as "incomplete, incorrect, misleading, and disingenuous," and he adds that if he were in command of the Prime Minister's vocabulary he should employ a still stronger epithet. A good deal of irritation is excusable in political affairs, but, for the credit of English public life, we hope it may be considered at least out of place to indulge in indignation at a Minister's "disingenuousness." Not a week pusses without our columns affording evidence of the possibility of the most conflicting interpretations being placed in good faith upon the same transactions and the same documents; and in order to explain these tempestuous collisions of opinion, bothing more is necessary than to surpose, as all persons but Ministers out of office do, that Ministers, whether in or out of office, are fallible. But, putting aside these recriminations, the Duke of Argyli's letter presents a view of the course of our recent relations with the Ameer which is very different from that put forward by the Government, and our readers may safely presume that in Lord Cran'rook's dispatch and the Duke's letter they h

the nestation of the British Government at various times, but especially in 1873, to give a sufficiently definite guarantee that we would repel Russian aggression upon Afghanistan. This view of the case pervades Lord Cranbrook's dispatch, and the establishment of a firm alliance with the Ameer in face of Kussia may be regardview of the case pervades Lord Crapbrook's dispatch, and the establishment of a firm alliance with the Ameer in face of Kussis may be regarded as the key to the policy of the present Goyerament. The second view is that adopted by the Duke of Argyll, who agrees that the existing difficulty has arisen from our reinctance to give the Ameer a sufficient guarance against the disturbance of his throne, but who considers that the disturbance of his throne, but who considers that the disturbance of his throne, but who considers that the disturbance against which be coveted protection was not that which might have been apprehended from Russia, but that which might arise from domestic dissension in Afghanistan against the wishe administration, or, if external means were necessary, by direct explanation with Russia. He thought have been apprehended from Russia, but that which might have been apprehended from Russia, but that which might have been apprehended from Russia, but that which might have been apprehended from Russia, but that which might have been apprehended from Russia, but that which might have been apprehended from Russia, but that which might have been apprehended from Russia, but that which might have been apprehended from Russia, but that which might have been apprehended from Russia, but that which might have been apprehended from Russia, but that which might have been harmist from the mast been described by a vester from that time a deep-rooted suspicion of the Viceroy, who was carrying out the Goyerament policy who was carrying out the Goyerament which might have been against his r

his position as a de facto and a de jure ruler. He was keenly disappointed a not receiving our moral support against his rivais, and ha conceived from that time a deep-rooted suppletion of it.

But this suspension, in Sir Henry Rawlinson's view, would at any rate have been harmless had it not been given substance and point by the advance of Russia. It is, indeed, the weak point in the Duke of Arayli's statement of the case that he makes to allowance for the influence which must have been exerted on the Ameer's mind, not merely by the conquests of Russia, but by her undoubted intrigues in Afghanistan. He passes over as scarcely affecting the ease the fact that the Russians in Tarksetan had since 1871 opened a correspondence with Cabul; and he falls to see that if, as he himself states, the Ameer was most reluctant to receive a Russian mission, the intrigues which at length induced him to receive it outst baye been yety persistent. In fact, Sir Henry Rawlinson's statement appears opportunely to afford a working hypothesis for explaining the fact that two successive Secretaries of State should regard each other as purblind. One approaches the matter from one side and the other from the roverse, and the truth will probably be found in a combination of the two views.

Onlein of the Radhan Dirricular.

New Fork World.

It would bave added to the piquancy of the debate in the House of Lords has hight over the Queen's speech had some one of Lord Beaconsfield's supporters or Lord Beaconsfield himself been ready for the occasion with the "authentic information" just given by the Memorial Debandique to law suring of the devention of the two views.

Onlein of the receive that in 1873 Lord Granville was so-abserbed in the negotiations with Count Schouwaloff to bring about the marriage of the Duke of Edinburg's sister, to prevent Lord Northbrook, the Vierroy in India, from doing anything to annoy the Caar and imperit the merriage which it has a sufficent own to be a family pace, and countries united in amity, peace, and conc

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE AMERI'S ARMY A PENNSYLVANIA BOY.

Nearly forty years ago in South Huntingdon Township, Westmoreland, Pa., lived John Hinton. He was an orphan boy, rude and uneducated, and had wandered there from the neighburhood of Masontown, Fayette County.

With no known relatives, be was kicked shout from one family to snother till manhood. Enlisting then in the ragular army, he served in the Florida war. At its close he helped to ensort the Cherokes by ond the Mississippi. From Indian Territory he went to New Orleans and shipped as a common allor on a yessel bound for the East Indies. At the Bay of Madrass, on the western shores of the Bay of Heingal, he deserted, and enlisted in a British regiment. He served many years, and during the memorable Sepoy Rebellion was noted for his daring brayery. At his discharge he was presented with a gold medal by the Governor General himself.

He is next heard of traveling in a caravan from Delhi westward across the indus River through Afrhanistan and Persas to Turkey and back.

In time, from trading, he became immensely wealthy, and was the owner of five enavalue containing over 18,000 horses and camels, and fifty elephants. In 1864 he visited Cabul, the Capital of Afghanistan, for copper, great quantities of which are there mined and smelted. His magnificent retinue attracted the attention of the Ameer, and he was invited to an audience,—an honor seven before received by a Christian. A present of a hundred of his best horses and a three-tasked elephant made the Ameer himself. About 1870 he was made Military Commander of the District of Herat, and in 1878 suppressed a local rebellion to the great satisfaction of his sovereign. Trained in the arts, of war among the savages of North America, and among the surges of North America, and as well as the Ameer, bribed with his years of service as the hidolized Commander of the Soldiers and resources, together when his years of service as t

GREAT BRITAIN. RUSKIN.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—it is understood that John Ruskin will decline a re-election to the Slade Professorship of Pibe Arts in Oxford Univer-

sity, on account of ill-health. A man named Madden was arraigned at Boy A man named Madden was arraigned at bow Street Court yesterday charged with threaten-ing the life of Queen Victoria. Madden, it ap-pears, is a harmless funatic, and has been known as such for twenty years.

LORDON, Dec. 13.—The unit-masters at Staf-

the men, even if a general strike should be the LONDON, Dec. 13.—In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Percy reopened the debate on the Afghan was on the part of the Government.

Argan war on the part of the Government.
Sir William Vernon Harcourt followed, accusing the Government of forcing a quarrel on the Ameer. He declared that the acquisition of a "ectentific frontier" would make Afghanistan another Bulgara, and the continuance of such a policy would cause Russian influence to over-

shadow the earth. shadow the earth.
Sir John Halker replied, and the debate was continued by Capt. Cochrane, Mr. Gorst, and Randal Piunkett in behalf of the Government. Thomas Burt (Radical) spoke, and was particularly vehement in his opposition to the war on account of the distress which prevailed in Rosting Sille Circulars are are best of

A notable feature of the debate was the detivery of speeches by Mr. Newdegate and Gen. Sir Alexander Gordon, both Conservatives, concerning the Government's policy. Sir Alexander declared Lord Baconsfield responsible for that policy. Thuring his speech be crossed to the Opposition benches to avoid interruptions from the Couservative members. He was repeatedly cheered by the Opposition.

The Marquis of Hartington said the very worst policy which was possible was that of partial or combined inilitary occupation, which, he was afraid, to Government was determined to carry out. An overwheiming concirrence of military opinion was opposed thereto. As for the argument that something was necessary to check the Russian advance, he believed that in consequence of the consolidation of British

power the possibility of invasion was decreasing yearly. No permanent occupation of any portion of Arghanistan against the wishes of the inhabitants qualit to be sanctioned. It would only facilities the Review interior which would

ticipated a majority of 180.

BENIAD.

London, Dec. 18.—In the House of Commons to-day the Chancellor of the Exchequer said there was no truth in the statement that the confidential communication from Germany alluded to by Bourke in the House of Commons recently was a proposal that England should assume a protectorate over Constantinople, etc. He declared that the communication referred only to the execution of the Treaty of Berlin.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Queen is indisposed. TURKEY. TURKEY.

RELIEF FOR BUDDOPE REFUGEES.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons to-day, announced that he would shortly move for a grant of money by Parliament in aid of the distressed neople in the Rhodope Mountains.

THE BERLIN TREATY. A correspondent at Vienna states that a majority of the Committee of Eighteen, appointed
by the Reichstath on the 19th inst. to consider
the Treaty of Berlin, is favorable to the treaty.

ALBANIA.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Intelligence has been received at Vienna that the Chiefs of the Albanian League demand the incorporation of all the Al-banian districts as autonomous provinces; that they intend to act on the defensive; have re-fused to aid the Porte against the Macedonian insurgence; have promised to protect Podgoritza against Montonere, and have advised the in-habitants of Novi Bazar not to attack the Aus-

rian troops occupying Bosnia. DARMSTADT. THE PRINCESS ALICE SINKING.

DARMSTADT, Dec. 18.—The Princess Alled is Danastady, Dec. 13.—The Frances is sinking.

London, Dec. 14.—5 p. m.—The Standard has the following: "Danastady 10:30, Friday night.—The Frincess Alice is unconscious. Pulse 140. Inhaing ceased."

RUSSIA. WINTER CAMPS.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A Vienus correspondent of the Daily News says it is reported from Odessa that winter camps for 25,000 men are rapidly forming near the Southern frontier. ITALY.

ROME, Dec. 13.—King Humbert has accepted the resignation of the Ministers, and asked Signor Cairolt to form another Cabinet. AUSTRO-HUNGARY. VIENNA, Der. 18.—The Special Committee of Eighteen has advised the Reichsrath to assent to the Trenty of Berlin. It rejected the motion

ITALY. THE MINISTRY Rown, Dec. 13.-Pres

MADRID, Dec. 13.—The Council of Minister decided to create cadres for 100 infarontations and twenty squadrons of cavalry, he benefit of half-pay officers. NEW SOUTH WALES.

SPAIN.

SYDNEY, Dec. 18.—The Ministry of New South Wales has resigned. Robertson will form mother Cabinet.

BLODGETT. OT TEN WASHINGTON. edit sleer

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—Carter Hard-son is still in a quandary as to his duty in the matter of the Blodgett investigation. He stated to-day that he had received a number of letters from Chicago Which insisted that an investigation should be held. At the same time the tion should be held. At the same time the great majority of his correspondents urged that no such steps be taken. He declined to give any information as to the contents of the letters received urging investigation, os to indicate the names of the writers. He thought that nothing would now be done until after the holiday recess was exactly the time that the investigation should be made if it is to be made at all. The indications are that no further movement will be made in the matter here, at least uptil after the holiday recess.

CHICAGO.

Nothing of importance, so far as could be learned, occurred yesterday in connection with the impeachment proceedings against Judge Blodgett. "The young men"—as they are often called by the older members of the Bar—who have she matter in band are said to be engaged in working up the case,—that is, exiting the orderne together, in shane often called by the older members of the Bar-who have the matter in band are said to be engaged in working up the case, that is, getting the evidence together in shape for presentation before the House of Representatives. They are far from being squelched they say, and propose to Reep at it until the House takes the matter up, which, if it does, will not be until after the holidays.

The following members of the Bur have signed the letter to the Representatives in Congress, relating to the proceedings against Judge Blodgett, in addition to those heretofore published?

H. K. Whiton, E. G. Assy, John F. Hunter, John J. Hentek, L. S. Hodges Charles L. Allen, J. F. Asay, A. H. Lawrence Ira Scott, George F. Bailey, Sidney Thomas, Joseph R. Smith, Fairchild & Blackman, George Scoville, R. W. Bridge, A. T. Ewing, George Bass, High T. Birch, Walter Burler, Charles A. Dupec, Emory Washbard, Jr., W. H. Switt, Frank Baker, David Fales, Efflort Antiony, Frank H. Collier, H. D. Ream, John J. McClellan, G. W. Kretninges, J. T. Kretzinger, Harvey B. Hurd, B. D. Magrader, C. A. Gregory, M. R. M. Walkee, Sidney Smith, Granf Goodrich, W. G. Larned, Julius Grinnel, Frac C. Hale, Arthur Ryerson, H. W. Jackion, Issae G. Wilson, Honey, A. Storrs, H. L. Walt, C. S. Canjeron, George Herbert, A. W. Eartin, John H. S. Quick, Charles S. Wilson, J. W. Wanntop, E. H. Gary, N. R. Gary, J. R. Doolittle, Jr., Daniel Goodwin, Jr., Farlin Q. Ball, John S. Miller, Joseph N. Barker, David Olige, S. James, S. Murray, W. J. Durham, D. C. Bonroy, Charles W. Gritze, George Chandler, A. McCoy, Orin Skinner, E. S. Smith, Frederick Sackett, D. S. Gooding, E. J. Fellows, W. S. Comm, James S. Morray, W. J. Durham, D. C. Bonroy, Charles W. Gritze, George Chandler, A. McCoy, Orin Skinner, E. S. Smith, Frederick Sackett, D. S. Gooding, E. J. Fellows, W. S. Comm, James F. House, F. William B. Herrick, W. H. Whitter, W. J. Durham, D. H. Good, William B. Herrick, W. H. Whitter, W. J. Durham, D. H. Grotter, W. J. J. M. Thacher, W. F. Whitehouse William A. House,

A reporter for The Thibuna, in a prominent lawyer yesterday,—a ger is known to be one of Judge Blodg est friends,—called his attention timations which have been heard for two past to the effect that Judge Bloggebrashy ask for an investigation of and rumors affecting him now that so much publicity has been given to the matter, and asked the legal gentleman if he had heard that such a thing was in contemplation. The lawyer replied that some of Judge Blotigett's friends repiled that some of Judge Blougett's friends, firm believers as they were in the Judge's integrity and uprightness of engagets, thought that in justice to Judge Blougett himself an investigation should be had, to the end that these baseless rumors might be forever set as rest; and the gentleman added that he understood that Judge Blougett had written a letter to Senator Davis, in which he expressed his willinguess to have an investigation of these rumored charges against him, and left the matter entirely in the Senator's hands, trusting to his discretion in determining the propriety or the expediency of demanding such an investigation.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT. Latest and Most Important Discovery by Which Its Production Is Rendered Dist-

Cheap.

Special Dispatch to The Pribund.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—A Times' special from

New York, Dec. 13.—A Times' special from Boston says: "Wesley W. Garry has taken the most important step with his magnetic motor, and is prepared to present it in connection with the electric light. It is believed he has solved the problem so many are so patiently studying, and that with his appliance obstacles in the way of the popular introduction of the electric light can be entirely overcome. It called upon him this forevoon, and found his work complete, his apparatus perfected, and himself prepared to demonstrate what he could do. The greatest obstacle in the way of the substituting of electric light for gas is the cost of power for producing the former, it being largely in excess of the cost of the latter. Other minor difficulties have been overcome by Edison, Sawyer, and others, and to invent some appliance for reducing this cost is the task upon which heavy electricians and others are lending all their energies. This problem Mr. Gary claims to have solved. By the aimplest of devices, which he exhibited to me, he utilizes his own newly-discovered principle so as to generate electricity for light at absolutely no expense beyond the cost of the machine which, itself is automatic. In explaining the machine Mr. Gary saidt. To produce magnetic shalactic automatic. In explaining the machine Mr. Gary saidt. the machine Mr. Gary said: *To produce magnetic electric currents, it is necessary to change the polarity in an induced magnet or piece of soft iron. This is usually done by a repiece of soft iron. This is usually done by a revolving iron in front of and close to the poles of a permanent or electric magnet, the polarity changing as it passes from the field of one pole to the other. As the current is only induced at the point where the polarity changes, a high rate of speed is required to produce a steady or uniform ourrent suitable for light. The currents are induced by the change of polarity of iron, and the polarity is changed by the change of position. The power required to change the position. The power required to change the position depends on the distance the iron moves, the amount of electricity or the speed. This model is of a machine I have contrived to change the polarity with less exhaust of power, for the reason that the iron moves a less distance. This is a compound of permanent magnet with a piece of iron coiled with wire attached to a lever pivoted in the centre, and adjusted so as to move over the neutral line, and it is so balanced that you can blow it over with your breath. This was positively demonstrated. You see that every time it crosses the line is produces a sark, and moves at eighth of an inch. One movement over the line and back produces eparks prechally as does one revolution of iron in the old way."

"Your new invention, then, is simply a practical application of a principle which you have discovered, of the existence of a neutral line at a point in a magnetical application of a principle which you have discovered, of the existence of a neutral line at a point in a magnetical polarity changes, and which is antagonistic to the here-tofore unusually-accepted theory that magnetism is a static force."

"Precisely."

Mr. Gary illustrated his principle by setting volving iron in front of and close to the poles

soft iron even moderately or line. A train of bright sparks line. A train of bright sparks resulted. The compound permanent magnet used weighed only a few pounds. Mr. Gary pointed to the motor, which was ticking on the mantel:

"You see that little machine. That will furnish power enough to make vibrations for making and so all my electricity is generated at almost hat littly no expense save the machine itself."

Thus, if electricity is generated at almost hat expense, and Edison produces light at no consumption of fuel, it can be seen how "dirtcheap" the light of the immediate future may be. Mr. Gary is putting on suitable appliances, to cause wheating to the firm of the same and will remove the same wheating the same and will remove the same wheating the same who was a same wheating the same who was a same who was of iron, and will immedial letters patent both here and thure his invention at the disposal of the feels confident it will throw more

CASUALTIES.

PITTSBURG ACCIDENTS.

Special Dispelies to The Tribuna.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec 13.—Patrick Sha pairing a belt. Venturing too near to the revolving shaft, he was caught by some portion of the machinery and carried over the pulley, which with terrible rapidity, tore his limbs and lish teart, scattering the mangled remains is an incompany.

50 years of age, with slightly gray cain whiskers and mustache, and the general appearance of a farmer, fell down a flight of states at the Fort Wayns Depot in Allegheny, and died in less than half an hour. On searching the clothing of the deceased several papers were found, but none of them gave a stisfactory clew to his name or his residence. It is supposed he was a resident of Beaver County, Pa., or Washington, Ill., and that his name was William Burnison.

Patrick Clifforth was run over by a locomotive at Lacy Furnace this forenoon. His inmusand body were crushed in a horrible manner. He lived but a few minutes.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

WHERLING, W. Va., Dec. 18.—As a fraight train was entering the city about 4 o'cock this morning, a brakeman mamed Edward Sisson, living at Cameron, attempted to leap from a car to the tender, when he missed his foother and fell undertoesth the wheels. The remainder of the train passed over his body, crushing the bead and shoulders to a jelly, and frightfully mutilating the limb. Sisson was a young man of 18 or 20, and had been in the employ of the Company some five or six months.

MINE EXPLOSION. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 12.—An explosion of nitro-glycerine and gunnowder occurred at the St. Bernard coal-mines, Arlington, Ky. The shock was felt for mines. A train of miningcars, mules, and a negro driver were blown to atoms. A panic prevailed among the miners and their families. Fully an hour elapsed before the result was known.

. POLITICAL.

ILLINOIS.
June 14 Property Desputes to The Tribune.
Springrial.D., Ill., Dec. 12.—The or the Secretaryship of the Senste is becoming the teresting. Until within a few days, J. H. Paddock has been the only condidate, but the friends of John J. Bird, of Cairo, are beginning to press his claims. Mr. Bird is the colored Republican leader of Lower Egypt. He is one of man Capt. Thomas owes his election over Jo Allen. He is a scholar and a gentleman. It is a Police Maristrate Dance and He is a Police Maristrate Dance and University. He would make a cofficer, and by his election the Republican party ould properly recognize the loyalty of the recognize the loyalty of the recognize the loyalty of the recognizer. officer, and by his election the Republican party would properly recognize the loyalty of the colored element. These are the considerations urged in his favor by his friends, who intend to vigorously press him for Socretary of the Schate.

Politicians are beginning to discuss the pre-abilities of the confirmation by the Schate.

Politicians are beginning to discuss the sectabilities of the confirmation by the Scale, which is now Republican, of the Democratic members of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, the Penitentiary Commissions, and the Reards of Trustees of the Charlastis Institutions, should they be renominated by Got. Cullom, as is at present anticipated, and some interesting contests may arise before these questions are finally settled.

BLOOMINGTON, Ills, Dec. 13.—There is already some site among politicians as to who will be the successor of Judge Owen T. Recres on the Bench of the McLean Circuit Court, and wirepulling is already going on. Judge Thoton has learned his mistake in leaving the Bench to accept the election to Congress. His defeat in November has though him out of politics, temporarily at least. He partner, Mr. Pollock, will in all probability be a candidate. There is no announcement that such will be the case, but it is generally supposed that Judge Receives will ask a re-election. Capt. J. H. Rowell is mentioned in connection with the office, as also is the Hon. L. Weldon. These grantidues may all leading Republicans. The Democrats will probabile run James S. Eving.

possibly William E. Hoghes.

WISCONSIN.

Second Dispoted to The Tribuna.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 13.—The undausily large attendance upon the United States Court now in second here has afforded the opportunity of ascertaining the views of many leading met of the State upon the Secondarial succession. While how and then a supporter of Howe, or Rubles, or a "new man "is found, a large majority are wonderfully carnest in their support of the Hon. E. W. Keyes, Very tew Uarpanter men are found, but these few express much confidence in his election. They no longer hope for his nomination for cancus, but believe a nomination can be prevented till the day fixed for a leightly work, when they predict his castion of the aid of the amounts solid Democratic vote. This fact is becoming so well understood that his lebublican strength is rapidly yanishing.

MINNESOTA.

fact is becoming so well understood that the bubblean strangth is rapidly vanishing.

MINNESOTA.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 13.—The State Board envassed to-day the vote on the proposition for the recovery and destruction of the old railway bonds last November. The result was votes for, 22,511; against, 45,600.

SUGAR-TARIFF.

Resear Bussake is The tribena.

Bostos, Mass., Dec. 13.—The importers and refiners of sugar have concluded a two days seasion to-day on the tariff question. The result is that a committee of two will be sent to Washington to urge the following tariff: On all tank-bottoms, concretes, sirups of sugar, eane juice, melado, concentrated molasses, and on all raw sugars not above No. 13, Dutch standard in color, testing by the polariscope not above 75 degrees, Loucents per pound, with an addition of five mills for each and stery derree for fractional part of a degree; on all sugars above No. 18, Dutch standard in color, so cause per pound; on all sugars above No. 20, Dutch standard in color, so cause per pound; on all sugars above No. 20, Dutch standard in color, so cause per pound; on all sugars above No. 20, Dutch standard in color, 30, cents per pound; on all sugars above No. 20, Dutch standard in color, 30, cents per pound; on all sugars above No. 20, Dutch standard in color, 30, cents per pound; on all sugars above No. 30, Dutch standard in color, and not above No. 20, Dutch standard in color, so cause per pound; on all sugars above No. 31, Dutch standard in color, so cause per pound; on all sugars above No. 32, Dutch standard in color, so cause per pound; on all sugars above No. 31, Dutch standard in color, so cause per pound; on all sugars above No. 32, Dutch standard in color, so cause per pound; on all sugars above No. 32, Dutch standard in color, so cause per pound; on all sugars above No. 32, Dutch standard in color, so cause per pound; on the law of the law o

ORGI

Astonishing Natu ume of the News.

Revelations of the ical Character

Innocent Men Found Tortured and I

The Murderer of One as the Butche Persons

Execution of Cos terday at St. Quebe

Remarkable Recital of of the Indian tory.

Sixty-five Men Murde ing Three Me 1875.

Seven Hundred Orim May, 1875, with 1

A GEORGIA T.
Apecial Dispatch to 1
HOME, Ga., Dec. 13.—A ge two well-known and res The story upon which the strange one. About four you named Peter Mooney was for track of the Selma body was discovered by a wife who mad been out visith.

The back of his head had b ome heavy weapon, at thrown upon the tra sons who had murde nope that the strain him that his death w to a railroad accident. Moo brawny fellow, very much l generally, and was said to b assigned a dozen causes for a picion pointed its finger at nothing definite was obtain ner's jury dissolved in des Moopey, a determined sort of Mooney, a determined so in the search for a clew t last dollar, and then he short time since.
After his death the case

of the minds of men. A is quiet people of Rome were that C. C. Eilis, then in Texas

then in Polk County, had be the charge of murdering Moo ing brought by the detective of these men left the city sho der was committed. For a la could not gress at the clew arrest. It was said that a who was dying with yellow for that they had employed him ever, developed that Mr. of the murder Cooper I sum of money if Mooney across the river quiet lick at him. Webb matter was, and he said Me his wife. Webb declined to witnesses swore that Elhs agget Mooney cut, and that Co would kill him. Ellis is threats also. Webb swore after the murder he was in collected, talking about the Cooper standing in a stair feet, went to him. Cooper the crowd meant. Webb what it means." Cooper the kill him, G—d d—n him. Webb to go back and see if him. Cooper then whipped outing it at Webb's breast, said telling them what you know, and begged Cooper not to kill—who, by the way, is said against her husband—begged A short time afterward, whill Cooper, she pointed to a hid under the bed, directly attention to them. Webb to and Ellis, before leaving Rot to leave with them. A citizen to have said that Ellis waked of the murder and told hir Cooper had killed Mooney, the truth of this rumor. I brought upon the stand, swo and that Ellis had so taband. This direct tas humber of corroborsting led Jüdge Underwood to rebailing of the prisoners, and offer as long as there was a coerate men would be turned the best ability of the Bar is feuse of the prisoners, but hered that the case against the instance several witnesses have you against the prisoners, but hered that the case against the is said the fuller case, involving the proof with this murder, and the minto it, will result in a sensal attention to the minto it, will result in a sensal attention the minto it, will result in a sensal attention to the minto it, will result in a sensal attention to the minto it, will result in a sensal attention to the minto it, will result in a sensal attention to the minto it, will result in a sensal attention to the minto it will result in a sensal attention to the minto it, will result in a sensal attention to the minto it, will result in a sensal attention to the minto it, will result in a sensal attention to the minto it, will result in a sensal attention to the minto it, will result in a sensal attention to the minto it, will result in a sensal attention to the minto it will result in a sensal attention to the min

Secolar Dispatch to To St. Lorus, Dec. 13.—Isaac States District Judge of the of Arkansas and the Indian Louis, and from him your tained an interesting statem condition of affairs in the tion to take prevalence of crit I went on the Bench, in A yerr prevalence of crit I went on the Bench, in A yerr prevalent very prevalent in my district but in the Indian Territor then, and is now, as quiet as but the Indian Territory criminals from every 8ts During the year before I several hundred men were jurisdiction. In one section between May and Angust, according to reports, were jurisdiction. In one section between May and Angust, according to reports, were took the Bench, at the May were eighteen murder trials of these men to hanging of these eight men were hang lows, at Fert Smith, in A eighth man was killed in at Since the May term, 1875, the Too criminal trials, and the been found guilty of murded eath. Of these, twenty-hlows; in the other nine can death was commuted to im

THE INDIAN T

otion by vibrating the piece of a moderately over the neutral of bright sparks resulted. The remanent magnet used weighed ands. Mr. Gary pointed to the was ticking on the mantle; at little machine. That will furuigh to make vibrations for me, electricity is generated at absones save the machine itself.³⁰ electricity is generated at also use save the machine itself, a pricity is generated at almost no dison produces light at no confuel, it can be seen how "directly its putting on suitages to cause vibrations d will immediately secure both here and Furopo, and place the disposal of the public. He is will throw more light on the all arguments or theories that need for or against if, and his

SUALTIES.

BURG ACCIDENTS.

1 Dispatch to The Tribuna.

2a, Dec. 13.—Partick Shannon, a instantly silled, about 9 o'clock at the American Iron Works of lin, where he was engaged in re-Venturing too near to the revolventuring too mear to the revolventuring too means to the

with alightly gray chin whisters and the general appearance of a reading the general appearance of a reading to stairs at the Port in Allegheny, and died in less ur. On searching the clothing d. several papers were found, them gave a satisfactory name or his residence, he was a resident of Beaver Washington, Ill., and that his am Burnison. am Burnison.

TITC Several VER AND KILLED.

W. Va., Dec. 13.—As a freight
ing the city about 4 o'clock this
teman named Edward Sisson,
sron, attempted to leap from a
r, when he missed his footing
sath the wheels. The remainder
sed over his body, crushing the
ders to a jelly, and frightfully
imbs. Sisson was a young man
had been in the employ of the
dive or six months. JUM CH

VE EXPLOSION.
Ind., Dec. 18.—An explosion of and gunnowder occurred at the at-mines, Arilington, Ky. The for miles. A train of mining-a negro driver were blown to prevailed among the miners at Fully an hour clapsed before nown.

DITICAL.

ILLINOIS. historica to The Tribune.

Ill., Dec. 13.—The canvass for p of the Senate is becoming in-ill within a few days, J. H. Pad-the only andidate, but the J. Bird, of Csiro, are beginning ms. Mr. Bird is the colored Re-of Lower Egypt. He is one of

of Lower Egypt. He is one of five Republican orators of the im more than to any other one nat owes his election over Josh scholar and a gentleman. At a Police Magistrate in the Trustees of the craity. He would make a good is election the Republican party recognize the loyalty of the col-These are the considerations or by his friends, who intend to him for Secretary of the beginning to discuss the prob-

confirmation by the Scente, epublican, of the Democratic Ralirosa and Warehouse Comitentiary Commissions, and the sea of the Charitable Institute by Berenominated by Gov. Culsent auticipated, and some international auticipated, and some international auticipated, and some international auticipated, and some international auticipated and some international auticipated and some international automatical automatic Ille, Dec. 18.—There is already a politicians as to who will be dudge Owen T. Reeves os the Lean Circuit Court, and wiready going on. Judge Tipmed his mistake in leaved to accept the election to deat in November has thrown its, temporarily at least. His cock, will in all probability be a is no announcement that such a, but it is generally supposed with ask are election. Capt. mentioned in connection with sthe Hou. L. Weldon. These it leading Republicans. The pobably run James S. Ewing, Hughes.

VISCONSIN.

trocks to The Tribune.

Doe, 18.—The unusually large
the United States Court now
afforded the opportunity of
lews of many leading men of
the States of the second of the s il the day fixed for a legisla-av predict his election by the folid Democratic vote. This well understood that his Re-

NNESOTA.
Dec. 13.—The State Board
the vote on the proposition
and destruction of the old
November. The result was:
galast, 45,600. AR-TARIFF.

pec. 13.—The importers and ave concluded a two days are tariff question. The relates of two will be sent to a the following tariff: On moretes, sirupa of supars, concentrated melado, conand on all raw sugars not a standard in color, testing not above 75 degrees, 1.50 with an addition of ach and every decree of a degree; on all surars stanuard in color, and not a standard in color, and not a standard in color, a cents sugars above No. 20. Dutch of not above No. 20. Dutch of cents per pound; or all, Dutch standard in color, it is a standard in color, it is a standard in color, and not a standard in color, and not a standard in color, and not a standard in color, it is a standard in color,

Astonishing Nature and Volume of the Criminal

ORGY.

Revelations of the Most Diabolical Character Reported Out West

News.

Innocent Men Found to Have Been Tortured and Burned at the Stake.

The Murderer of One Man Exposed as the Butcher of Five Persons.

Execution of Costafloraz Yesterday at St. Johns, Quebec.

of the Indian Territory. Sixty-five Men Murdered There Dur-

Remarkable Recital of Judge Parker,

Seren Hundred Oriminal Trials Since May, 1875, with Twenty-three Executions.

ing Three Months in 1875.

A GEORGIA TRAGEDY. Asserted Disserted to The Tribuna.
HOUR, Ga., Dec. 13.—A genuine sensation has
been created in this little city by the arrest of

wo well-known and respectably-connected citiess upon the charge of murder.

The story upon which the arrest is based is a range one. About four years ago a policeman amed Peter Mooney was found dead upon the rack of the Salma Road, near the city. The track of the Salma Road, near the city. The body was discovered by a gentleman and his with who had been out visiting at a late hour. The back of his head had been crushed in by some heavy weapon, and he had evidently been thrown upon the track by the persons who had murdered him in the hops that the strain would so mangle him that his death would be accredited to a railroad accident. Mooney was a handsome, heavny fellow, very much liked by the people generally, and was said to be an especial favories with the female sex. His murder ereated an intense excitement, but no clew could be discovered that would justify an arrest. Rumor assigned a dozen causes for the killing, and susbis neck and he was led down the stairs to the scaffold, the priests joining in the procession intersecutionment, but no clew could be discovered that would justify an arrest. Rumor saigned a dozen causes for the killing, and suspicion pointed its finger at many parties. But nothing definite was obtained, and the Coroner's jury dissolved in despair. The father of Booser, a determined sort of giant, never halted in the search for a clew until he had spent his last dollar, and then he became hopelessly intended, was sent to the asylu m, and died there a short time since.

After his death the case passed apparently out of the minds of men. A few days since the quet people of Rome were astounded to learn that C. E. Ellis, then in Texas, and Tobe Coroner.

After his death the case passed apparently out of the minds of men. A few days since the quiet people of Rome were assounded to learn that C. C. Eilis, then in Texas, and Tobe Cooper, then in Polk County, had been arrested upon the charge of murdering Mooney, and were being brought by the detectives to Rome. Both of these men left the city shortly after the murder was committed. For a long time the public could be greater that the city shortly after the murder was committed. could not guess at the clew that had led to their arrest. It was said that a negro in Chattanooga who was dying with yellow fever had confessed that they had employed him to help carry the body to the track. The commitment trial, how-ever, developed that Mr. William Jones, an At-lasta detective, bad worked up the case from a of the murder Cooper had offered him a sum of money if he would entice Moosey across the river where he could get a quet lick at him. Webb asked him what the Money across the river where he could get a quet lick at him. Webb asked him what the matter was, and he said Mooney had insulted his wife. Webb declined to interfere. Other winesses swore that Ellis agreed that he would get Mooney out, and that Cooper swore that he would get Mooney out, and that Cooper swore that the morning after the murder he was in the crowd that was collected talking about the case, and, seeing Cooper standling he a stairway in his stocking feet, went to him. Cooper asked him what the crowd meant. Webb says, "You know what it means." Cooper then said, "Yes, I dul him, G.—d d.—n him." He then asked Webb to go back and see if they were suspecting him. Webb reported that they did suspect him. Cooper then whipped out a pistol, and, putting it at Webb's breast, said, "You have been telling them what you know." Webb denied this said begred Cooper not to kill him. Cooper's wife—who, by the way, is said to be very bitter spainst her husband—begred him not to shoot. A short time afterward, while standing behind Cooper, ahe nointed to a bloody pair of shoes hid under the bed, directly calling Webb's attention to them. Webb testified that Cooper and Ellis, before leaving Rome, offered him \$50 to leave with them, and did pursuade him to leave with them, and did pursuade him to have said that Ellis waked him up the night of the murder and told him of it, saying that Cooper had killed Mooney, when sworn dealed the truth of this rumor. But his wife, when hought upon the stand, swore that it was true, and that Ellis had so talked to her husband. This direct testimony, with a number of corroborating circumstances, led Judge Underwood to refuse to permit the haling of the prisoners, and committed them for all in the descriptions are along as there was a chance that the description are would be trunced was a chance that the description are would be trunced was a chance that the description are would be trunced was a chance that the description are would be trunced was a chance that the description are would I am informed that since the refusal of ball several witnesses have volunteered to testify artinat the prisoners; having been afraid to oder as long as there was a chance that the desporate men would be turned upon the streets. The best ability of the Bar is engaged in the defence of the prisoners, but it is generally believed that the case against them is very strong. It is said that Cooper has never denied that he is fully, and that Ellis simply says "I did not that Mooney," The warrants of arrest were every out by Mrs. Mooney, who will prosecute the case. It is said the full developments of the case, involving the proof of Ellis' connection with this murder, and the motives that led him lability, will result in a sensation and lead to the areast of other parties. It is likely to become a cause endors in the Georgia annals.

the case, in it said the Inil developments of the case, involving the proof of Elis's connected to with this murder, and the motives that led him he it, will result in resensation and itsel to the charge of cattle-stealing was trumped up against them. Stevens and the sense colors in the Georgia annals.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Social Dispatch to The Tribana.

57. Louis, Dec. 13.—Isaac C. Parker, United Eutes District Judge of the Western District of Arkanasa and the Indian Territory, is in St. Louis, and from him your reporter to-day obtained im interesting statement concerning the condition of affairs in the Territory. In relation to the Brench, in May, 1875, crime was bein, and is now, as quiet as any. Western State; but the Indian Territory was the refuge for training from every State in the Uniton. During the year before I went on the Bench were inhundred men were murdered in my Infalletion. In one section of the Territory, between May and August, 1875, stry-five mentered in the May and August, 1875, there were eighteen murder trials. I sentenced eight and Ketchum by masked cattle-herders and Ketchum ware to the Brench and the way and hard way and august, 1875, there were eighteen murder trials. I sentenced eight and Ketchum by masked cattle-herders had driven cattle on the May term, 1875, there were eighteen murder trials. I sentenced eight and Ketchum by masked cattle-herders had driven cattle on the May term, 1875, there were eighteen murder trials. I sentenced eight and Ketchum by masked cattle-herders had driven cattle on the same gallows; at Fert Smith, in August, 1875, there have been over the many and the same gallows; at Fert Smith, in August, 1875, there have been over the same cases the sentence of death. Of these, twenty-three died on the gallows: in the other mise cases the sentence of the first estiture in the connected to keep and the first of the connected to keep and the first

men where whites, Indians, and negroes, mostly white desperadoes and refugees from justice in Western and Southern States. At my last term, held last mouth, two men were convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanced on the 20th inst.,—one of them, John Postoak, an Indian, for murdering a man and woman simply because the man wouldn't give him a chew of tobseco; the other a negro named James Digzs, who killed one man and aimost killed another for \$25, in the Cherokee Nation, five years ago. The crimes were beinbus, fearfully so, and clearly proven, and they are sure to hang. Crime has decreased to a very great extent throughout the entire Indian country, I believe because of a vigorous enforcement of the law. The enforcement immediately prior to 1875 was a little lax, and the ruffians consequently emboldened. To-day, in my opinion, the Indian Territory is as peaceful and quiet as any section of the West and South. The Indian Territory is generally in a prosperous condition. The Indians are progressing rapidly in civilization. They have good schools and plenty of them. The wild Indians in the western part of the Territory are rapidly becoming civilized, and the crimes committed among them are almost exclusively the foul work of white men and negroes. The Indian, when a criminal, is very bloody. He will murder for a song, and will kill in the most inhuman manner, and will hack his victim all in pieces. Rum has for years been the Indian's great incentive to crime, but there has been a glorious change of late. In fact, a Red-Ribbon revival prevails among the red men, and to-day all the better Indians look with great disfavor of the use of intoxicating liquors. White men for years made a very profitable business by selling itre-water to the Indians. These liquor-peddiers, if convicted, are sentenced to long terms in the Penitentiary. They still ply their peroicious trade unless closely attached by Deputy United States Marshals and the Indian authorities. The land of the indian Territory is generally very fine. The se

nation!"
"It is to accept civilization, to become a part, and a productive and intelligent part, in the course of years, of the people of the United States. All that is needed is to secure the wards protection under the laws of the United States."

EXECUTION OF COSTAFLORAZ.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 18.—The execution of the murderer Costafforas took place to-day at St. Johns, Quebec. During the last night he slept about three hours. At 7 this morning mass was about three hours. At 7 this morning mass was said, the prisoner partaking of the communion. He stated that he was prepared to die. At 10:30 the press were admitted. He then looked flushed but firm. At 10:45 the Sheriff, in his purple and ermine robe and sword, attended in the prisoner's corridor and read the usual desth-warrant, the unfortunate man having first been pinioned by the hangman. The prisoner maintained an outward composure, and, in reply to the deathwarrant, said: "I have heard your sentence of death, and I am not gullty of the death of Mathleu Matheron." The rope was placed about his neck and he was led down the stairs to the scaffold, the priests joining in the procession

innocent of the murder, Mr. St. Pierre, an eminent lawyer of Montreal, whom the prisoner eminent lawyer of Montreat, whom the present had first engaged as counsel, to-day states that the prisoner had confessed to him his guilt. The confession was made at St. John's during the progress of the inquest. Contaforax had drawn a map, which Mr. Pierre still has it' his prodesa map, which Mr. Pierre still has its his posses-sion, designating the exact spot where he mur-dered the deceased, it being American territory, about an acre and a half from Fort Montgom-ers. The prisoner introduced the matter by stating that he was alarmed lest they should find that the blows were made with the end of the handle of the oar, the jury being under the impression they were made with the feathered portion. Mr. St. Pierre stopped Costafloraz in the midst of his confession, say-Costafloraz in the midst of his confession, saying he would hear no more of it, and then refused to have anything to do with the case. Mr. St. Pierre believes Costafloraz made a full confession to Mr. Perault, the Vice-Consul of France. A geutleman in this city states that Costafloraz confessed to him on the day of his arrest that he had murdered Matheron. The special guardian of the jail now states that Costafloraz talked incessantly to him at all hours of the day and night, and that he told him as many as fifteen different versions of the affair, how and when the deed was committed. He unfolded to him as to obtain a new trial. The guardian was to go to Waiter Peters and pretand to belong to Vermont, and giving a fictitious name was to say that he knew Costafloraz, and that he was not the guilty party, and if he was wanted as a witness in a new trial to send for him any time. All these and many other stories would seem to indicate that Costafloraz was something of a monomaniac as well as an unmittigated villain.

BARBARITY.

BARBARITY.

Tuscola, Neb., Dec. 13.—To-day word was received that Ketchum and Mitchell, the two men arrested on a charge of murdering Sheriff Stevens, of Custer County, had been burned at the stake on Loup River, on Wednesday, by a band of armed men, who took them from Sheriff Gillen, of Keith County, who had them in charge. Stevens was killed by Mitchell last week while attempting to arrest Mitchell and Ketchum on a charge of cattle-stealing, and after he had shot Ketchum. Sheriff Gillen started to take them back to Custer County, and, when a few miles out from Plum Creek, prisoners away from him. Their bodies were found about one mile from the Loup River yesterday, burned so that they were scarcely recognizable. They had evidently been hanged while in Irons, and afterward the bodies burned to a crisp. People hereabouts are greatly excited over the matter. Ketchum and Mitchell had always been known as peaceable, law-abiding, honest homesteaders, the latter being 60 years of age. It is believed that the charge of cattle-stealing was

of four men, started for Custer County to have an exemination. A short distance out a masked party of twenty-five men took the prisoners from them, tied them to a tree, and burned them, as stated in vesterday's dispatch. They tortured the men in every conceivable manner. Great indignation prevails throughout the western part of the State, and an effort will be made to ferret out the perpetrators, who are employed as cow pushers. If caught, they will undoubtedly be immediately lynched.

PITTSBURG DESPERADOES.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

PITTEBURG. Pa., Dec. 13.—Buena Vista, in this county, has for several years been terrorised by a gang of outlaws, who com-mitted all manner of depredations, including incendiarism and, it is believed, murder, but who always managed to clude detection.
County Detective Dressier has been for some
time on the track of these miscreants, whose
operations have also extended into the adjoinoperations have also extended into the adjoining County of Westmoreland, and last week two of them were arrested in the latter county and committed to jail for trial. To-day another of the gang was arrested in kansas by Mr. Dressler, who went out there for that purpose, and two in Buena Vista by 'Squire Krehan and and two in Buena Vista by 'Squire Krehan and his Constables. Franks, one of the Westmoreland men who languishes in the Penitentiary, was an active local politician, and was a delegate for Senator Newmeyer at the nominating Convention of a year ago. Indeed, the entire gang, as far as known, are active politicians, nearly all of them having been delegates at one time or another. The circumstances connected with to-day's arrests are as follows: On the lifth day of October, 1877, the house of Isaac Orwin, in Elizabeth Township, was robbed by four masked men. There the house of isaac Orwin, in Elizabeth Township, was robbed by four masked men. There was little doubt at the time that the robbers belonged to the Buena Vista gang, and upon this clue Dressler has worked uptil he alleges there is sufficient evidence as to who all the parties are. Having his mind pretty thoroughly made up he proceeded to sweet out warrant. ly made up, he proceeded to swear out warrants before Ald. Krehan for the arrest of William H. Franks. Alvin Watson, G. W. Watson, and Humphrey Campbell upon the charge of bur-glary. Franks, being already in the Peniten-Humphrey Campbell upon the charge of burglary. Franks, being already in the Penitentiary, was, of course, omitted from the list. In the meantime George W. Watson had located near Great Bend, Barton County, Kan., where, through the influence of prominent politicians, he was appointed by President Hayes Receiver of the Government Land Office at that place. To arrest this United States official Dressier on Monday started for the Town of Great Bend, having a requisition upon Gov. Anthony, of that State, all his papers being correct. The understanding was that, as soon as the arrest was made,—it was feared that G. W. might not be found,—Dressier was to telegraph to Krehan, who would go to Buena Vista and take the younger Watson and Campbell in custody. About 2 o'clock this afternoon the following telegram came from Dressier:

Great Bend, Dec. 12.—Got my man. Lawyers ighting for habeas corpus. Petris Dressier.

As soon as this was received, Krehan, with two Constables, got ready, and at 3:40 left by the Connellsville Road for their men. Wisely they did not get off at Buena Vista, but went to Moore's Station, two milea beyond. They walked back to Armstrong's, where they met by appointment a private detective. Here they crossed the river and entered the town from the upper end and barged their rame. Only ashort time before the officers arrived at Buena Vista young Watson had received from his brother the following telegram:

Great Bend, Dec. 12.—Am under arrest. Will be home in a few days.

This was received only a short time before the arrival of the train, which was watched, but nobody appeared on it. It was the intention of the narties to make baste to get away, but, thicking no officers had arrived, they were taking no special precautions to insure their safety. It is believed that at least a dozen buildings have been burned by those desperadoes, besides several coal dipples, and Markie & Son's paper mill, the latter only a few mooths ago. Officers are out in pursuit of the rgs tof the gang.

MALPRACTICE. New York, Dec. 13.—Dr. Bradford, convicted of causing the death of Sarah Victoria Connors, by malpractice, was taken to the Court of General Sessions to-day for sentence. His counsel made a futile appeal for a new trial on legal points, and on the ground of newly-discovered evidence. ground of newly-discovered evidence.

Dr. Bradford then addressed the Court, protesting his innocence, and narrating the manner in which he discovered his new evidence. He said that, while in the Tombs, a young woman visited him, and remarked that she had some little things belonging to "Vicky Connors." He closely questioned her, and she admitted performing an operation upon the girl. At this point the woman arose in court and excusimed, "It is all true. I confess before God and Jesus Christ that I am guilty, and that man is innocent." The woman then made her way to the side of Bradford and gave the details of the crime. She stated it was only after continued solicitations on the part of the girl that she consented to perform the operation, receiving therefor \$60. Frightened at the consequences of the act, she took the girl to Dr. Bradford, after making her promise not to tell, returning her \$10, and then left her in the Doctor's office. The woman subsequently gave her name as Mme. Cherardi, clairvoyant, of 165 Pierrepont street, Brookiyu.

After a brief conversation between counsel, Judge Sutherland addressed the woman: "I think we have had enough of your story. You have got through your part of the play."

The Assistant District Attorney said: "Haven't we had enough of this? This man has added to his many infamines by bringing this woman here to tell her lies," and then moved for sentence.

Judge Sutherland ordered the motion for a

woman here to ten a common to the motion for a Judge Sutherland ordered the motion for a new trial, but granted twenty days to prepare exceptions. He then sentenced Bradford, who again protested his innocence, to the State Prison for fourteen years and six months.

A WESTERN TRAPPMANN.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 18.—S. D. Richardson killed an aged Swede, Peter Anderson, at Rackin's ranche. He first attempted to poison him, and then struck him in the forehead with a hammer, mounted a horse, and escaped. Since he left investigations yesterday and to-day show him to be a wholesale murderer, such as rarely exists. Mrs. Amelia Hartson and her three children, who lived on a claim south of Kear-ney, which is familiarly known as Walker's ranche, were missed from their home some time ago, but, as the busband was a fugitive from justice, baving broken jail some time last summer, it was supposed she had gone to join him in Texas. This Richardson to join him in Texas. This Richardson-had moved into her house and taken possession, claiming to have bought it. When it was discovered that he had murdered Ander-son, the neighbors began to suspect that all was not right, and a search was instituted yesterday, which resulted in finding the dead todies of hirs. Hartson and the three children under a haystack. Richardson was in Hastings all day on the 11th, passed through on the Union Pa-cific, and got off the train at Plum Greek last night. A reward of \$200 for his arrest dead or alive is offered. A large number of usen from alive is offered. A large number of men fro Kearney and other places in the vicinity are out

NABBED.

Special Duspatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Capt. Byrnes to-night arrested John Leary and John McCarthy on a charge of complicity in the Manhattan Bank robbery. The Captain and his detectives have worked night and day to capture the burglara. Capt. Byrnes finally secured evidence that satisfied him be could convict the two men if he could fied him he could convict the two men if he could capture them, and which would warrant him in arresting the third. This third man was Leary. McCarthy and Leary were tracked from one cover to another in this city, and to-night they were eactured as they were stealing out for a walk. Both protested their innocence, and both have an eventful history as criminals. Leary "worked" the Paris Exposition of 1867 as a pickpocket, and was there sentenced to five years. Leary was undoubtedly one of the Northampton bank robbers, and McCarthy is also implicated in that affair.

RIO GRANDE DEL NORTE.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 18.—The tarmers of St. Clair County were yesterday made the victims of a wholesale cattle robbery. On Wednesday two men appeared at Ridgeway, represented

had to be sent down from Port Huron. At an early hour yesterday morning the men put in an appearance with a drove of cattle, loaded them into the cara, and immediately came to this city, where the animals were sold, at the cattle-yards, the thieves receiving the mobey and skhoping to Canada. It appears the cattle were stolen from the pastures of farmers living in the vicinity of Ridgeway. The men broke down the fences and drove the cattle off, giving rise to the suspicion that they had strayed. The farmers spent all day looking for the missiur animals before the theft was discovered. It is not known just how many were stolen. One farmer alone lost thirty-five cows.

VOX POPULI VOX DEL special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 18.—The jury in

Indianapolits, Ind., Dec. 13.—The jury in the Merrick murder case were charged at a quarter past 5 o'clock, and at twenty-six minutes past 5 were again in the box with their verdict. The prisoner had scarcely had time to reach the jail until he was started back to hear the sentence of death. The Court urged the immense crowd to make no manifestation when the verdict was read whatever it might be, but, when the clerk had uttered the word "Death!" another came from every part of the room. when the clerk had uttered the word "Death!" applause came from every part of the room. The women who thronged the galleries clapped their hands and shouted approval. No case ever tried in this city has excited such interest, and in none was there such a decisive feeling that the death penaity was an inadequate punishment. The woman was killed on the 14th of September last, while pregnant, by strychnine, and her body, with the half-born child, was found, ten days after, nearly destroyed in the woods, three miles from the city.

THE MACK. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Dec. 18.—The fourth day of the Mack murder trial is over, and has been spent in the cross-examination of Frank Dickerson, the paramour and accomplice of Mrs. Belinda Mack. Nothing very startling has been thus far brought forth by the cross-examination. The day has been replete with his statements of their criminal intercourse and their meetings at the corn-crib. In the orchard, and in the several rooms of the house. He tells, with brazen effrontery, how the deed was done, and about their illicit love, with a degree of composure that is truly sickening. He will be recalled again in the moreing. He court-room is constantly packed with men and women, all anxious to hear the loathsome recital. Attorney Winans made Dickerson acknowledge that he testified in several particulars very differently at the examination at Beloit in July, the witness acknowledging that he had told numerous falsehoods at the Beloit examination. of the Mack murder trial is over, and has been

MILWAUKEE ITEMS. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna,
MILWAUKEE, Dec. 18.—A burglar named was captured with his plunder at an early hour

this morning.

An early train from the West brought E. P. An early train from the West brought E. P. Bigelow, a grain-dealer residing at Osage, Ia., as a prisoner, on a warrant charging him with having sold and delivered doctored barley ito parties in this city. Bigelow's arrest was effected by Arthur Aldrich, in the capacity of messenger from Gov. Smith.

In the Municipal Court the jury returned a verdict of not guilty in the use of James Noian, charged with having robbed an inmate of the National Military Asylum while carrying him about the city in a back.

CUTTING AFFRAY.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Dec. 13.—A probably fatal eutting affray occurred to-day at La Harpe, Hancock County, Ill., between Ruius Norris Hancock County, Ill., between Rufus Norris and James Law, in which the latter received a cut across the abdomen with a dirk from which, the entrails protruded, and which the doctors think will prove fatal. The men quarreled about putting a cow in a coro-field. It is claimed that Law struck Norris with a fork-handle before Norris drew his knile. Norris was arrested and placed under \$200 bonds.

UNCLE JIM.

UNCLE JIM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 13.—Four years are an old man named James Hanford, alias "Uncle Jim," was convicted in the United States District Court of passing counterfeit money, and sentenced to Jackson State Prison. This morning he was discharged, but immediately rearrested by United States Marshal Matthews, who
brought him to Detroit and lodged him in the
County Jail. Hanford is wanted in Cincinnati
on a charge of counterfeiting, which dates back
to 1878

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 13.—The report of the Grand Jury to the Criminal Court this afternoon contained the following:

We recommend to the General Assembly of the
State that the crime of rape be more severely deals
with. The records of late years show that it is
largely on the increase, and unless summarily and
severely deals with will continue to increase. We
recommend that the raping of a child under 12
years of age be made a capital offense and be punished with death, and that the aftempted raping
of a child under 12 years of age be punished oy imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life.

THE RIGHT ONE GONE. CINCINNATI, O. Dec. 13.—About 40'clock this morning Peter Muchmeisser, a resident of the Twenty-fifth Ward, beat his wife on the head with a flat-iron until he supposed her dead, and then went out and hanged himself. Muchmeisser was a drunken wretch, who drew bis only support from his wife, a washerwoman. Lately she received a small legacy, which he attempted unsuccessfully to deprive her of, hence his crime and snicide. The woman may possibly live, but will be maimed for life.

AN INVASION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WATERTOWN, Wis., Dec. 13.—Our city is overrun with a gang of tramps who are making their headquarters near the Northwestern Depot o-day. Two of them, in the lock-up, fired the building, and its destruction would have followed but for the timely arrival of the Fire Department. This afternoon the Council in-creased the police force for the better protection of our citizens against the vagabond invaders.

ILL-TREATMENT OF CONVICTS. RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 18.—The Surgeon of the Pententiary, in his annual report, states that out of 350 convicts hired to the James River & Kanawha Canal Company last year thirty-two died from bad treatment, exposure, and filthy accommodations. This shows 9 per cent mortality, while the mortality in prison was only 2½ per cent. The General Assembly appointed a committee to investigate the matter.

ONE OF THE OSHKOSH BOYS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 13.—The trial of Albert
G. Lull, who shot Jacob Kroll in 1876, closed

with a verdict by the jury of simple assault and battery. The sentence will probably be a slight fine. In a suit for damages, last year, Kroli got a verdict of \$1,800 against Lull, but it was carried to the Supreme Court and a final decision has not yet been reached. ROBBED LETTERS. PITTSBURG, Dec. 13.-William H. Logan, clerk in the Post-Office at West Monterey, Clarclerk in the Post-Office at West Monterey, Clar-ion County, was arrested and brought to Pitts-burg this afternoon by Special Agent Camp. Logan is charged with stealing and destroying letters for preventing the appointment of a man named Hogan as Postmaster. He was held in \$1,000 bail for a bearing before United States Commissioner McCandless.

DEATH BY HANGING. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 13.—The jury in the case of George Washington, a negro, who horribly outraged Frances Otte, a white girl, aged 11 years, using a knife to accomplish his purpose, in October last, returned a verdict of guilty, and affixed the penalty of death by hanging.

POSTAL ROBBERY.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 13.—The Post-Office at

Moline. Ill., was robbed last night, entrance being gained through a window. A number of

RINDERPEST.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

East Saginaw, Mich, Dec. 13.—A peculiar

cattle in this vicinity, in every instance that far proving fatal. A gentleman named McLean, of this city, lost three head yesterday, and a dozen other cases are reported. The cattle are taken down very auddenly, and only live a few hours. In some cases the cattle are apparently well at night and die in the morning. Dr. Sutherland, a skilled veterinary surgeon, has made a postmortem in some cases, but is unable to decide as to the disease, other than indications of feed-poison. The disease is soreading quite rapidly, and creates much apprehension among cattle-owners.

THE REV. MR. CRAFTS.

Baum Begins His Smit.

Now it happened in the days of Heath, whose surname was Monroe, that there lived in the City of Chicago a man whose name was Baum, a seller of beer and stuff, and his place was on Wahaih avenue nigh unto Fourteenth street.

And Baum looked about him and said: "Lo, behold these hany days have I toiled here till I have become fat in this world's goods, and my place has become too small for the use whereunio I have put it. I will build greater, that I may become fatter in the way of my heart."

And he tooked about him not in vain, for a few hours' travel brought him unto a place where three roads meet, and they are called Twenty-second street, ledians avenue, and Cottake Grove avenue. And there he saw that which delighted his eys. For there atood houses which the Superintendent of Buildings should have pulled down, and diq not. And Baum did learn that one Anderson, whose surname was Mary, and she a widow, was the owner of the land and the houses which stood thereon; and to her did he betake himself.

And he said unto her: "Lo, this much will I give thee if unou wilt lease unto me the land and take away the houses, that I may buile of brick and slone a goodly house that shall be a delight unto the eye for ever and ever."

And she said unto her: "Wherefore de you ask that I lease to you the land?" And he replied: "That I may build a house unto Gamprimus and his satellites and occupy it, I, and my children, and my wife, and our children and our friends may come and make merry with us."

And the Anderson whose surname was Mary did yield to his entreaties and money, and leased unto him the land. An Baum did build the house, three stories and basement suided he it.

Now, when the people who did worship in the synagogue with ner heard of these things they were exceeding worth, and said amongst them selves: "Have seven devis taken possession of her, that the openly refuses to obey the teachings and she law?"

And the Anderson whose surname was Mary did yield to his entreaties and honey did he has an

ed, and he knew that it was well, and all the good people round about world lift up their voices and say amen.

He would be at the court, he and his lawyers, and bear witness that he had done no libel.

And it came to pass that as the slave talked the teacher in the synagorue said that even upon the day which is called Thanksgiving. Baum had sent to him, saying, "Retract or I will go to law."

Now, the teacher had labored too long in the temperance vineyard to care aught for threats when he spoke that which he knew to be just and right. Therefore was he not at all afraid.

The names of those who would appear to give good counsel he did not care to disclose, nor yet what he would bring to establish the truth of what he had said.

And with saying this the slave left, inasmuch as the Rev. Mr. Crafts did not care to have any more said at all till more had been done.

LOCAL CRIMINAL ITEMS.

Rosie Witwe, 11 years of age, has been missing from her home, No. 7 White street, since the 10th. She is of stoat build, dark brown heir, blue eyes, fair complexion, and was clad in a plaid dress, laced shoes, red stockings, and gray shawl. The ubiquitous John Smith was before Justice D'Wolf resterday afternoon, to answer a charge of nerjury alleged against him by F. A. Bragg, a real-estate dealer. He furnished \$500 bonds, and was released until Wednesday, when the facts are promised.

Bragz, a real-estate dealer. He itermised solve bonds, and was released until Wednesday, when the facts are promised.

George Hackett, said to be a man of respectable connections, was before Justice Pollak yesterday. Some ten years ago, as the story runs, he contred and married auegro woman. Recently he is accused of having transferred his affections to a mulatto woman asmed Mary Forrest. The former became aware of his inconstancy and got a warrant for the arrest of these disturbers of her peace. Both were released on bail, which was forfeited by the woman, Hackett remaining to stand trial. The case was continued until Wednesday.

Arrests: L. B. Coupland, solicitor, charged with threats to kill Thomas Kempster, of No. 103 Erie street; Bridget Burke, assaulting John McCarthy: Minnie Wilson and Jennie Lane; inmates of the Bryant Block, charged with complicity with some one unknown in robbing a man named Freeman of his watch and Jewelry and a small amount of cash: Bernard Reilley, lamplighter, charged with failing to return \$15 which he found on School street, and which Mary Donahue, of No. 192 Mather street, claims to have lost.

Safe-burglars are working the Twenty-second street police district. A few nights ago a safe at No. 830 Dearborn street was blown open and a few articles of clothing taken. During Thursday night burgiare entered the coal-office of West & McGarry, coal dealers at No. 205 Archer avenue. They punched two holes in the safe-door, one above and the other below the combination, filled both with powder, and blasted the door open. They took about \$30 in silver, which was all that the safe costained. They left behind them a chisel and punch, which they had previously taken from C. J. Hull's carriage-shop, nearly opposite.

The trial of E. T. Crane, the oil inspector of Hyde Park, for Derjury, set before Justice

riage-saop, nearly opposite.

The trial of E. T. Crane, the oil inspector of Hyde Park, for perjury, set before Justice Meech for yesterday atternoon, was continued until Wednesday atternoon at 3 o'clock. The charge made by the agent of the Standard Oil Company, is based upon a sintement sworn to by accused at the rial of E. J. Park before Justice Ford, in Hyde Park, on the 30th of November that said Park was a "manufacturer, refiner, producer, vendor, and dealer in mineral oils, "knowing the same to be false. The facts in the case have been published. It resolves itself merely into a difference of opinion regarding the application of the law in regard to the inspection of oils.

to the inspection of oils.

The police are trying to suppress a saloon kept by J. M. Crowne at No. 25 flubbard street. Thus, in a certain sense, seems foolish, for the police seldom visit the place without capturing either some well-known there or some stolen property. Officer Muroby recovered in the month of November the plunder of two ganzs of burgiars, and yesterday Detectives Shen and Keating upon visiting the place found the notorious Jimmie Johnson, and Willie Lawrence, alias "Slip," both of whom are wanted in connection with the notorious Frank Hall, under arrest at Central Station for a burgiary in Racine. The evidence against them is said to be good, and it gis to be hoped that this city is at last rid of the trio. Only a short while ago the two former were arrested after a staboom resistance to the police in the Town of Hyde Park, and were seatened to six months in the Home of Correction. A writ of habeas corpus soon set them at liberty, however.

tenced to six months in the House of Cartinostical A writ of habeas corpus soon set them at liberty, however.

Justice Morrison: John Gorman, alias "Pigsy," and Michael Heffron, \$500 to the 17th for knocking down Mrs. Snow, of No. 97 Winchester avenue, in the street in broad daylight, and robbing her of \$2 cash. The case against the highwaymen took another curious turn yesterday. Theodore Poole and John Meyers, alias Bill Bridgett, and "Hooster Bill," pleaded not guilty to the robbery of Dr. J. if. Plexier, but Benry Poole pleaded guilty to the charge, and said the others were causily guilty as himself. The proof against the trio was condustive, and they were held in \$2,000 each to the Crumal Court for the largeny of a lot of clothing from August Hermer, of No. 97 lilinois street. Justice Summerfield: Julia Casey, kate Wall, Maggie Burke, and Hannah Kelley, young married women living at Nos. 119, 117, and 79 Seward street, who were casight shop-lifting in W. M. Cawe's dry-goods giore on Archer avenue, \$300 to the Criminal core. at Nos. 119, 117, and W.M. Cave's dry-goods were caught shop-lifting in W.M. Cave's dry-goods store on Archer avenue, \$300 to the Criminal Court. A quantity of dry goods and shoes, and pawn-telests for various articles, still await owners has Quealrus, assaulting Mary Holland, \$400 to the Criminal Court; Adoph Eirke, receiving a holt the Criminal Court; Adoph Eirke, receiving a holt still stolen from H. P. Ide, \$000 to the 23d; attinution from H. P. Ide, \$000 to the 23d; and actinution from H. P. Ide, \$00

Charles Russell, larceny of three barrels of flour and eight bushels of oats from C. H. Chapin, 2000 to the 18th; Alexander Taylor, receiving atolen property, \$400 to the 18th; George Irvington, the Primer House sneat, \$200 to the 14th. Justice Kaufmann: A. B. Graham, the furniture their, \$500 additional to the Criminal Court, for the larceny of furniture from a room rented to him by H. Guerdon, of No. 725 West Late street; Frank Duffy and John Pallippe, thieving varrants, \$500

SENATOR BLAINE'S OPPORTUNITY. To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Coox Course, Ill., Dec. 12.—Property and intelligence rule the State of Maine, and "property
and intelligence will rule the land, and "graceance

telligence rale the State of Maine, and "property and intelligence will raie the land, and ignorance cannot."

There never has been a time in this land when "property and intelligence" ruled with a more absolute sway than it did when Jefferson peaned his immortal Declaration. The attempt of Senator Blaine to mutilate Senator Thurman's contences, and make them say "property rules," places the ridicalous.

We all understand that Senator Blaine is in the employ of the "gold clique"; and it is his business to work for the interest of his client by diverting the attention of Compress and the country from the financial issue.

The best way for Senator Blaine to make himself solid for 1880 is to take hold of the financial issue and assist in cettling it in accordance with the interests and makes of the people.

FACE TO FACE WITH DISEASE.

FACE TO FACE WITH DISEASE. How often it happens that although we have witnessed the ravages of disease in the case of others, we disregard his warning strans in our own. It is only when we find him face to face with us that we really perceive how grim he is. Then, perchance, when it is too late, medicinal sid is sough. His only when we find him face to face with as that we really perceive how grim he is. Then perchance, when it is too lete, medicinal sid is songht. His avant coarier, his forerunner, is physical weakness. Fortify the system, and you are armed arainst him. The finest tonic for this purpose is Hostetier's Stomach Bitters, which renders digestion easy and complete, nourishes the system, improves the appetite, gives strength-yielding eleep, counteracts billionaness, and keeps the bowels in first-rate order. Leanness and, unnatural wanness and sallowness of the face, are covitated by it, and so genial and beneficent are its effects that not only is the body invigorated and regulated by its use, but despondency banished from the mind.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated antil So'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. om Saturdays MMS. Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st. S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer. Stationer, etc., 1000 West Madbon-st., near Worters-ay the Depoi, 1 Dipe is made in the Construction of Matthews. News Denot, 1 Dipe is made in Construction of Matthews. Proceedings of the Construction of Matthews.

CPTY REAL ESTATE CFT REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—PARK AV. RESIdence east of Wood-st.: dising-room and kitches
on parior floor; in fine order: all modern conveniences;
complete barn, with room for man. J. C. MatellL.
86 Washington-st.
POR SALE—CURNER OF MADISON AND JEFFERLeon-sta: great sacrifice; owner as our office and
wants an offer immediately. GARNETT & THOMASSON, 178 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR FARM—A FINE two story frame dwelling, with basement, good farmace, lot 100 feet front, stable, cisters, etc., in the best part of Normal, III.; eight minutes of depot, three unitutes of State Normal School; best oducational rolat in Illinois. Price. 84,000. WILSON & TOMS, 810 Gilves., 98. Louis Mo.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. W ANTED—A GOOD-SIZED HOUSE WITHOUT A worth from \$13,000 to \$25,000. None but principal need to inquire. JACOB WEIL, 92 Washington-st. BOARDING AND LODGING.

TRIBUNE BUILDING—FREE INFORMATION
TEXTS TO THE TRIBUNE BUILDING—FREE INFORMATION
TEXTS TO THE TRIBUNE TO THE TR

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—FIRST-CLASS
5 board, with room, 54 to 56 per week, with use of plane and bath; day-board, \$3.

TN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LOW PRICE OF Her stock, the Gardon City Hotel gives special rates to drovers. 46 and 48 Sherman-5.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st.—Good rooms and board, \$1, \$1, \$2, \$1, 50 per day; a liberal reduction to weekly boarders. CHELDON COURT HOTEL, 503 AND 505 WEST Madison-st.—Frie-class board and pleasant furnished front. also rooms front east.

ANDS HOUGE, CORNER WABASH-AV. AND Madison-st.—Fermapset board at very low rates. Transient, \$2.00 per 483, Day board \$5. Come and sec. WINDSOR HOUSE, 173 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPPO-WINDSOR HOUSE, 17: STATE-ST., RIGHT OPPO-site Paimer House-Nice, comfortable rooms, with board, \$5 to \$7 per week; day-board, \$4; transient, \$1.50 per day.

DOARD-POR SELF, WIFE, AND TWO CHIL-drea in a private family, on one of the South Side avenues, near a good private school. Address, giving location and terms, WATERMAN, care Painter House.

A DYANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 fan-dolph-st, near Clark. Hooms 5 and 6. Established 4554.

A 7 8 PER CENT. MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY real estate or on Illinois farms within 100 miles.

B. L. PEASE, 142 Dearborn-st. A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND planes without removal. 151 llandolph-st., Room 3.

(ASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER'

(Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office discensed, we sast Madison-sit. Established 1833.

HIGHRST CASH PRICE PAID FOR GERMAN SAVINGS Bank, Fidelity, State, city sorfo, and all other claims against defunct corporations by SAM SEELE-MAN. Connecticut Mutual Life, si and 83 Washington-st., Sto S. 97 12 to 1.

GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES!!
Special reduction until further notice!!
A. T. Stewart & Co. v Alexandre (all sizes), light slate,
drab, equ., lavonder, or white,
\$1.25 per pair,
the lowest price for forty years;
dark colors and black, \$1.60,
Every pair warranted and fitted,
PARIS KID GLOVE DEPUT, 94 State-st.

ANGLEY-AV.—I WOULD LIKE A SITUATION by your kindness to be able to study medicine. Dr. B, & North Wells-st. Dr. B., S. North Weils-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE—A FIRM OF EXTENDED REPutation, manufacturing an article used in nearly quantion, manufacturing an article used in nearly meets for an activation of the secondary in th

cinusti, O.

WHAT YOU FIND ON OUR
25-cent counter:
Ladies' undreased kid gloves, 2-button;
Misses' kid gloves, 2-button;
Men's caif mitts, lined;
Men's fur-top, lined dorskin gloves;
Roys' dorskin gauntlets, lined.
Lither of above 25 cents per pair.
PAKIS KID GLOVE DEPUT, 96 State-st.

TO RENT-COMPLETELY FURNISHED BRICK dwelling, bircomm, double parfors, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, plane, etc., handy to steam trains and street cars; \$40 per month to right party. J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

TO BENT-ROOMS.

West Sides.

TO BENT-FUNNISHED ROOMS, WELL TAKEN care of, only 61 per week. Apply to JOHN DAVIS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT-\$1.50 PER WEEK-NICELY FURNISH-ed rooms to gentlemen only; transient gentlementaken; free warm sitting-room attached. 376 State-st.

TO RENT-FULL DESCRIPTIONS OF THE FINEST rooms in the city furnished or unfurnished, on suite or singir, will be shown, free of charge to unexceptionable people only, as ROOM a TRIBUNE BULLDING.

WANTED TO RENT. WANTED—TO RENT—A YARM OF ABOUT IS acres within 30 miles of Chicago: rent payable is advance. Give location, and address Y 13, Tribune. WANTED—TO RENT—TO PHOTOGRAPHERS—Vaccant gallery in some country town where a fair business can be done. Address PHOTO, 284 Fulton et., Chicago.

OH SALE-MEN'S PRENCH CLOTH GLOVES.

1 of 2 button, and 1 of 2 classics.
25 cents, worth 50 cents;
50 cents, worth 50 cents;
75 cents, worth 81.00;
21.03 worth \$1.00;
PARIS KID GLOVE DEPUT, 94 State-st.

INSTRUCTION. ELOCUTION-SAMUEL RAYZER TEA PERSONAL - RETURN THE MEMORANDUM-book keys and papers taken with cost from led

WANTED—A GOOD MAN FUE RYERY MAN
and Territory in the Union a fair salary pai
call or address La Belle Manfg Co., 90 Clark-st., Chicas
WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUS
two first-class traveling salesmen who The state of the s

WANTED—MASONIC ENPLOYMENT—10 MEM-bers of the craft to sell a new, useful, first-class article. Apply or address M. R. BARNITZ, General agent for lilinois, Ecom se Citron Bouse. WANTED—ONE use Two SALESMEN OF GOOD address, for city and country; extra fundoementa, No street peddiers wanted. Address Y 18, Tribune. WANTED—A LIVE, WIDE-AWARK ADVERTISHing, solicitor for a city newspaper. Some out at experienced man who can give good reference meetingly. Tribune offer. WANTED-A GOOD, RONEST BOY AT IN WANTED-PEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A BOT WHO UNDERSTAN
wetting to work in job office for one w
work chesp. Address I S. Tribuss office.

WANTED—A GOUD BOOK BINDER ON C.
work, and a young man to run cetting.
Apply to J. S. McDONALD, 158 and 161 Class

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—LABORERS FOR SOUTH: RAILER tickets to St. Louis. Cairo, Messphis, Vicket Nabville, Modie, and New Orleans. Apply at Ti Office, 77 Clarkest, basement.

WANTED—St. GOOD RAILEOAD LABORERS leave our office on Monday next; wages \$1.73 days board \$1.00 per week. Call at 79 South Canal & G. & H. T. HAIGHT.

WANTED-ONE MAN IN EACH STATE TO SI goods. C. E. JOHNSON & CO., Francila, M.

Domestics

WANTED-A CAPABLE, GERNAN OR SWEDI W girl for general housework in private family. It Gottage Grove-av.

WANTED-YOUNG GERMAN GIRL FOR GEN oral housework, in small family. 971 West Av.

WANTED-SHIRT-MAKERS, AT ONCE. HUR SSELL & WHEAT, 364 West Madison-st., Chi

WANTED—A NEAT NURSE-GIRL TO TAKE
WANTED—A NEAT NURSE-GIRL TO TAKE
Miscellameoms.
WANTED—TEN BINDERY GIRLS ACCUSTOMED
to "laying on gold leaf," at HAND, MUNALLY
& CO.'s, 'T Medison-st.

WANTED—LADIES TO CANVASS EVERY CITE
wand town in the West, for the best paterited article
in ladies wear ever offered. Layee profits. For particulars address A. M. WEBER, Osinkosh, Wia.

XANTED—TWENTY YOUNG LADIES AND TWO WANTED-TWENTY YOUNG LADIES AND TWO premiere canceus for the ballet at Thompson's Tactice, Dallas, Tex. For particulars see J. W. Thompson, proprietor and manager, from 12 to 4 p. m. at Aviantic Hotel, corner of Van Buren and La Salle-sts.

WANTED-SIX ACTIVE GIRLS IN BINDERY IS Bookhoopers, Clerks, &c.
SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCE
accountant and flue penman as catty cierk, is
clerk, or bookkeeper in a wholesale house or offibest of references. Y 42, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. STUATION WANTED-BY A NEAT SWEDISH Sirit to do housework; best of references. Address Y a Tribulac office, CITUATION WANTED-BY A NORWEGIAN GHILL to do light housework or take care of children best of references. Call at 57 Wost Erio-st.

POR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FOR CASH ONLI-ciae and new: location one of the most desirable in the city: trade strictly first-class; established I: year Address CHARLES J. HAINES. Fictelity safe Depos tory, 148 Randolph-st. tory, 143 Handolph-st.

NOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PAYING REFAIL
shee stores in a growing disy west of Chicago; good
clean stock, worth about \$5,000; large cash Frade established. Ouly reason for selling, continued lib-neals
of procrietor. For further particulars address for three
weeks, H. Boom 31, 108 Franklinas f, Chicago, H. weeks, H. ROOM 31, 106 Franklin-s', Chicago, Hi.

POR SALE—A THRIVING FIRST-CLASS MILLInery establishment in one of the ingress and pleas
aniest interior cities in Illinois at a bargais; term
cay. Inquire of KelTri BROTHERS, 248 Madison-st
POR SALE—TWO-HORRE GRAIN ELEVATOR
office, scales, five lots, corn-cribs, and cost-house
at Chataworth, Ill.; a good business; large crup o
corn to handle; am out of health and will sell cheap
Address or call on H. P. TURNER, and get a bargai-FOR SALE-\$2.00-MADISON-ST. STORE.
Frented, near Western-av. Is now worth &
J. C. MAGILL, Se Washington-st. WANTED—AN EASTERN HOUSE DENNES TO establish a branch here (specially in from enormously lucrative). An active man with \$2,220 capital can make \$10,000 per annum. Address YA. Tribuna. Can make \$10,000 per annum. Address Y 0, Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. reet, between Dearborn a "Afternoon and evening.

Heoley's Theatre.

Inh street, between Cark and LaSaile. Entrof Eme Elizar. Afternoon, The Daughter agricult and "Katherine and Petruchio."

"The Crachesters."

Art No. 65 Washington street. Loan Exhibiti

TO ADVERTISERS. trade, it is desirable that advertisers should bring in their matter for the Sunday paper at as early as hour to-day as possible. By so doing they will be able to receive the choice of places, and the first

mers will be the best served. change yesterday closed at 99%.

Judge Devens will remain in the Cabi ling to the earnest solicitation of the ident, who desires to be relieved at this time of the difficult responsibility of select-

lov. Hampton, although not yet con ing the past two days, and hopes are en tertained of his complete re-

lition of Princess Autor, the da Queen VICTORIA, and wife of the Prince of Resse-Darmstadt, leaves little room for doubt this reaches the eye of the reader.

Reports regarding the winter wheat out-look thoughout the Northwest are generally of an encouraging character. In many lo-calities the acreage has been reduced by readuring the fall months, while in others the acreage has been largely increased, and prospects are good for an abundant crop.

Afghanistan policy of the Government was yesterday defeated by a majority of 101, be-ing nine or ten less than had been counted upon by Braconspund's supporters. A feature of the debate was the defection of two prominent Conservatives, one of whom, Gen. Sir Alexander Gordon, made a speech severely condemning the Ministry for need-lessly rushing into an expensive war to guard

The country round about has received a more liberal snow-supply than up to this writing had been deposited in Chicago, and at latest accounts the storm was still in operation. with a prospect of a general detention railroad trains in consequence of the snow blockade. In Western Missouri and Kansas the depth was from two to four feet. At the hour of going to press this morning the snow was falling steadily in Chicago, with every indication of an uncomfortable quan-tity to wade through by breakfast time.

A curious illustration of the state of civilization existing until recently in the Indian Territory is given in the statement of Judge PARKER, of the United States District Court for Western 'Arkansas and the home of the Choctaws, Cherokees, and Creeks, Judge PARKER was called to preside over a most murderous jurisdiction, but by a wise and energetic system of trials and executions the ruffianly whites and negroes and the bad Indians have been taught that punishment is sure and swift, and a marked change for the better has taken place.

The promptness with which the jury at Indianapolis returned a verdict of guilty, with sentence of death, in the case of Munand left her body to be eaten up by hogs, produced in the curt-room a demonstration of applause which the admonition of the Judge was powerless to suppress. Women waved their handkerchiefs, and men clapped their hands and cried "Good!" at the right suppress. "Good!" at the righteous verdict—a pro-ceeding highly improper from a judicial standpoint, but eminently natural consider-ing the satisfactory termination of the trial. It would be difficult for the sternest Judge to punish as contempt of Court such a man-festation of the highest respect and admira-

Senator Bayand is one of the few Democrats of prominence in the Senate with Presidential possibilities in view who is able to sink partisanship and exhibit statesmanship when questions vitally affecting the country at large are under consideration. He was one of the few Democrats who supported the Electoral Commission bill and abided by its results in good faith, and is in a general way too much of a statesman to stand well with his party. He yesterday took high ground in favor of the Engrowns bill for the regulation of the count of the Electoral vote by the Senate and House of Representatives, a bill non-partisan in character, and designed to prevent the re-

Another attempt is to be made in behalf of the creditors of the broken savings banks of Chicago to secure the passage by the House of the bill introduced by Senator David Davis and passed by the Senate, waiving the overnment's claim upon the assets of such nks for back taxes. The bill would prob banks for back taxes. The bill would probably have passed the House in the closing hours of the session last spring but for the opposition of Mr. Enux, of Illinois, and other Democratic Congressmen. This time it is to be hoped that the justice of the measure will commend it to general favor, and that it may become a law. Its effect will be to relinquish the preferred claims of will be to relinquish the preferred claims of the Government and leave the money to swell the too-small dividends of the unfortu-

If one set of reports is true, Afghanistan is already a conquered province. On the one hand we are told that the Afghans themselves are in revolt; that the Ameer is with-English advance, tender their submission; that the regular troops of the Ameer show an indisposition to fight the English; that an indisposition to fight the English; that the native tribes along the passes are helping the invaders, and in some cases furnishing them with supplies and contingents; and that the semi-independent tribes in India are all zealous in their support and loyalty to England. If this be true, the work of subjugation will soon be over, and we may look to see the English Government establish its new frontier without molestation. On the other hand, there are not wanting ominous paring a surprise, and in some quarters the declaration of Sir Starrord Nonthcorn, that the Government has found itself deceived by Russia, and will not allow her to interfere Russia, and will not allow her to interfere in favor of Afghanistan, is considered as tantamount to a declaration of war. Which-ever of these conflicting reports may be true, one thing is certain, viz.: England has now progressed so far that she must go ahead, whatever obstacle she may find in her path, and it will require but a very short time to ascertain the real issue of the cam-

There comes from the South in reply to the Northern protests against the practical disfranchisement of the colored voters the me answer which Boss Tweep made to the lundered and indignant taxpayers of New York, -"What are you going to do about it?" This is the purport of all the apologies, explanations, or justifications made by the Democratic politicians and newspapers. Whether it be a bold and shameless confession of the truth of the charges, or an attempt to belittle and pettifog, or a plea that the superior intelligence and more important revail over the greater number of the blacks s, in all cases, a reliance upon the presumption that the control of the matter is inalienably vested in the local Governments of the South, now dominated by the whites, and that there is no power which can compel them to concede to the blacks the political rights guaranteed them by the Consti In other words, the ex-Confederates of the South, restored to their citizenship by the magnanimity of the North, and in possession of all the machinery of local government, declare their purpose of stifling the right of the blacks to vote while the whites shall continue to enjoy a representation in Congress apportioned to them on the basis of the colored population; and there is a general be-lief that the white people of the Northern States have no constitutional means for pro-tecting themselves from the manifest injus-tice of one Southern white man's vote counting for as much as the votes of two Northern white men. " How are you going to help yourselves?" and "What are you going to

do about it?" are the taunts that come

from the South.

We print elsewhere in this morning's issue a Washington letter to the New York Trib. une which suggests a proper and lawful remedy. Congress may take the Congres-sional elections entirely out of the hands of the local Governments, and provide for their being conducted under the immediate supervision of national officers and agents. While such a change might be regarded as very radical in this country, it would simply be the adoption of a custom that prevails in all constitutional Governments. The Empire of Ger many has twenty-five States, which have their local Legislatures and police laws, but the elections to the Imperial Parliament are governed by national law. France has its Departments, which correspond in many respects to our States, but the elections to the Assembly are held under the suspices of the Republic. The present Kingdom of Italy is made up of several countries that were long separate and distinct, which still retain their local Governments, but the Italian Chambers are chosen under a com-mon national system. Members of Parliament in Great Britain are elected under laws passed by Parliament. Already Congress has exercised its prerogative of con-trolling Congressional elections in many ways. It has provided that Senators be chosen by joint ballot of the State Legislatures when the two Houses fail to make choice on separate ballots; it has required that all elections to the National House of Repesentatives shall occur on the same day, excepting only in States which would need to adopt a special amendment to their Consti-tutions in order to comply with that direction; it has always reserved the right to tion; it has always reserved the right to judge of the election of its own members; it has directed the appointment in certain cases of special United States Supervisors for Congressional elections, who are given the right of challenging voters and counting the votes. But it has still permitted the general control and management of the Con-gressional elections to rest with the official machinery of the States, and this is the only Government where the same or a similar

The State-Rights Democrats will deny, of The State-Rights Democrats will deny, of course, in the Senate with lites in view who is able cand exhibit statesman witally affecting the ander consideration. He was Democrats who supplied Commission bill and in good faith, and is in much of a statesman to a party. He yesterday in favor of the Engustra on of the count of the Senate and House a bill non-partisan igned to prevent the rewhich enabled national interference to the extent that it has been made will likewise enable Congress to take the supervision of the Congressional elections entirely out of the hands of the States, and provide that they shall be regulated and conducted by the

If the warrant of the Constitution for this ourse were not broad enough in its original shape, the amendments have made it so. The Fourteenth Amendment provides that no State shall "deprive any person of life, berty, or property without due process w, nor deng to any person within its jusiction the equal protection of the laws." This nguage in the Magna Charts was always add to mean that the Government should nsure the enjoyment of the rights guarantee and not merely refrain from denying the rights by the passage of any law. If the States, or any of them, fall to do this, the Congress has the power to make the gua sates operative, for the amendment providthat "the Congress shall have power to en-force, by appropriate legislation, the provis-ions of this article." This is equally true of the Fifteenth Amendment, which guarantees that the right of citizens to vote "shall not or previous condition of servitude." If then, any State fails to protect all its citizen In the exercise of this right, Congress has the constitutional warrant to adopt such legislation as may enforce it. In the case of Congressional elections the most direct and effective means for enforcing the rights citizens is to enable them to cast their vote without any restraint on the part of the law or official machinery of the local Govern ments.

This is a remedy which still remain in the treatment of the practical dis-If the Democrats sneer at it because the next Congress will be in their hands, we need only remind them that a new Congress will be chosen two years hence when a new President is to be elected, an there is no doubt as to the result if the main ssue be whether or not the blacks of th South shall be permitted to send Representa sives to Congress. This issue can be neither suppressed nor confused while thirty-five members of Congress are apportioned to the South on account of the black population but not one member returned by the colored oters. As Mr. BLAINE pointed out so effect ively, it is no longer a mere question as to whether the negroes be permitted to vote, but a question whether the vote of one white man in the South shall be equal to the votes of two white men in the North in shaping the affairs of the nation. National control of national elections is an issue on which there would be a "Solid North" against a Solid South" under those conditions.

The observing reader cannot have failed o notice that the ordinary money-lender always prefaces his announcement of his measure of robbery by referring to the "solemn pledge" of his victim. The Shy-lock of the play ignored all other considera-tions, and demanded that what was "nomi-nated in the bond" should be executed. The New York Tribune, speaking for the goldites thus appeals to the "solemn pledge" as pretext for the infamous scheme to give a xtraordinary value to gold. It says:

The solemn pledge of the United States made in 1875 was that the legal-tender notes should be made redeemable on demand, after a fixed date, in the coin of the United States. At that time the United States had no coin other than gold in the United States had no coin other than gold in which it was possible to redeem its notes. It has no coin now, other than gold, in which it would be possible to meet for a single week the demand for redemption of notes. The pledge was necessarily uncerstood, when it was nade, and necessarily uncerstood now, as a pledge to redeem in gold coin. Consequently the legal-tender has advanced, not only far beyond its market value, considered as a promise to pay 412% grains of standard silver, but beyond the actual market value either of the standard silver dollar, or of the trade dollar containing 420 grains of standard purity. Redemption of notes, as nayment of any other coin indebtedness of the United States, in standard silver dollars, would be a violation of the intent and meaning of a solemn pledge of the public faith, as understood by Congress when it was made, and by the executive departments and the whole people to this day. Such an act of bad faith would not restore, but would under mine and break down the public credit.

This statement is both a suppression of

This statement is both a suppression of the truth and a suggestion of falsehood. The time for making "solemn pledges" as to contracts between creditors and debtors is when the debt is incurred and the contract for payment is made. The United States have three forms of debt: Bonds issued prior to July, 1870, bonds issued under the Funding act of July, 1870, and legal-tender Treasury notes issued under the act of February, 1862. These debts are payable according to the contracts made under the law authorizing the indebtedness. Now, what were the contracts? We will state them briefly :

1. As to the bonds and notes issued unde

the act of 1862 and subsequent acts. The second section provides for their payment as follows:

as follows:

SEC. 5. That all duties on imported goods shall be paid in cois.

. and the cois so paid shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows: (1) To the payment in cois of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States. (2) To the parchase or payment of I per centum of the entire debt of the United States, to be made each fiscal year after the lat day of July, 1862, which is to be est apart as a shaking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt as the Secretary shall from time to time direct.

2. As declaratory of the intention of Concress to adhere to the portract for

gress to adhere to the original contract for payment, in 1869 was passed a joint resolu-tion that it is hereby "declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as the United States

3. The act of 1870 authorized the funding of all the 6 per cent bonds outstanding in bonds of lower rate of interest, such new bonds to be "redeemable in coin of the present standard value," the bonds to have this stipulation expressed on their face.

These were the contracts made between debtor and creditor. The payments were to be made in the coin of the United States, gold and silver being then the standard coins of the United States. The only stipulation was that in the act of 1870, that the weight of the metal in the coinage should not be changed, but was to be of the standard existing in 1870. There is no power to change these contracts. The "solemn pledge" of the United States was to pay the greenbacks

the United States was to pay the greenoacks and all the other debt in coin—gold or silver—of the United States at the option of the debtor, just as all the other debts of the United States had been payable from 1793 down to the contracting of these debts.

The fact that in 1873 Congress discontinued ing the silver dollar in no wise altered contract with the creditor; the fact that the contract with the creditor; the fact that in 1875 the coinage of the silver dollar was temporarily discontinued did not take from the United States the right to resume the United States the right to resume the Under the Local Option act, the Town of

or in silver, and the United Sta ment option. When the Resumption act was passed, it was not a new contract; it was a promise that in 1879 it would execute the contract made in 1862 to pay its Treasury the contract made in 1802 to pay its 1 reasony notes in coin. It would have made no differ-ence whether Congress had in 1873 suspended the coinage of both gold and silver, the con-tract would have remained the same. The act of 1875 did not change the original contract, but declared that in January, 1879, he Government would execute that contrac of 1862 to redeem the legal-tender notes "in

That it was the intention of Congress 1875 to provide for resumption in gold, and that such was the understanding, and that "the pledge was necessarily understood when it was made, and is necessarily under-stood now as a pledge to redeem in gold," is flatly contradicted by the fact that as late as March, 1876, so eminent a statesman as Senator Conkling was not aware that the silver dollar had been demonstized, and that even on that same day Senator John Shen-man deliberately told the Senate that he did not know whether that dollar had been denonetized in 1853 or in 1873, but he thought it had been done in 1853,—twenty years before the Resumption set. How could Mr. CONKLING, on the ground that the silver dollar had been demonetized, vote to resume in gold exclusively, when he did not know for a year later that the silver dollar had ceased o be a standard legal-tender dollar?

This talk about a "solemn pledge" to redeem the greenback in gold is the capt of the thief that the world owes him a living which he intends to take. That gold was in general use in this country from 1834 down o 1873 is true, and true because in that year Congress reduced the weight of pure gold in gold coin some 6 per cent, reducing it below the value of the silver coin. Bein the inferior coin, that is, the cheaper, i became of general use, to the exclusion of the more valuable silver. The option to pay in cheap gold or dear silver continued from 1834 to 1873, and the cheaper coin alone was used. The pledge was to pay the public debt in coin, at the option of the Government, and the Shylocks and money-thieves seek, by hypocritical protestations of honor, to pervert that pledge into a contract to pay debt in coin whose value is made 20 per cen greater than ordinary by the combinations of the money-lenders, weak Governments and corrupt executive agents, to advance the value of gold and depreciate that of all other descriptions of property. The country demands as a protection against this destructive combination the unrestricted nage of the silver dollar. Restore the option, and the national honor will take ca itself.

THE "SECOND BATCH" AND THEIR FRIENDS.

It is to be confessed that our Con elect do not figure in a very exalted light in the revelations made as to their recent visit

The "second batch" of those convicted

to Washington.

of being concerned in the whisky fraudi upon the revenue are those who were given over to justice by the "first batch." the first batch have generally escaped both from criminal and civil responsibility, their less fortunate and perhaps less guilty associates have been most severely punished hounded, impoverished, and prohibited from engaging in any business. In general estimation the immunities, pardons, and releases, especially of the greater offenders, have been so lavish and profuse that it looks somewhat like persecution to pursue the smaller gentry so pertinaciously and so vigorously. Almost every unprejudiced in an appeal to the Government to let all those still under the harmy on free on the same terms as the others. It seems that after the election these whisky men appealed on various grounds to the Congressmen-elect from this city to join in a petition to drop the further prosecution against the "second batch," and to go to Washington personally, present the petition, and urge upon the Government the appeal. How far this petition was signed is questioned, as all was done in secrecy. Messrs. Barber and Davis went to Washington, where Mr. ALDRICH was already. The whisky men were also there. From all accounts the Congressmen were willing to oblige the whisky men, provided it was kept secret. All at once it was announced by our Washington correspondent that the whisky nen were having their cause espoused by the Congressmen-elect, and forthwith the Conressmen-elect grabbed their baggage and ed home to Chicago. Ever since there have peen statements and denials, equivocations and protestations, and now the whisky men are coming home to tell of the perfidy of the

Congressmen. The whole thing is not worth a tithe of the rouble the parties have given themselves All that Messrs. BARBER, DAVIS, and ALDRICH had to do was to favor the appeal of the whisky men if they approved it, or to have othing to do with it. Their whole trouble s in the lack of courage to do openly what they seem to have been willing to do secret-Had they signed the petition and stood it, no one would have censured them, in the least for doing what they thought was right; their folly has been due to moral cowardice they were afraid to avow publicly what they ndertook to do privately and secretly Candor is always the best policy, and the want of it in this case has led all engaged into a serious torrent of trouble.

DOES PROHIBITION PROHIBIT! We have had frequent occasion of late tinvestigate the question whether prohibition rohibits, -in other words, whether it is po sible to so restrain a man's appetites by the use of force in the shape of a policeman's club, or by the terrors of imprisonme that he will refrain from drinking spiritue liquors. In the investigation of lem the most direct route to a solution is not the advancing of fine-spun theories as to the propriety or advisability of prohibitory legison, but the gathering of facts and statis tics in States where prohibitory laws have been put in full operation. It is not the question, Ought not legislation to prohibit drinking? that is to be answered, but Does it rohibit, where it has had the advantage of the machinery of the courts to apply it in full force? . In the course of these investi gations we have had occasion to examin the workings of prohibitory laws in Maine where the plan originated, in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, an Rhode Island, and found in each case that they were barren of permanent results. In five of the New England States prohibition does not prohibit, and the traffic in liquo

year. The temperance men have been on the alert, and have lost no opportunity to put the law in operation, but thus ten mouths' steady work and num ten mouths' steady work and numerous pros-ecutions, only two saloons have closed, while scores of others continue and are doing an increased business, which is usually one of the first results of prohib-itory legislation. Strangers find it difficult to obtain liquor; but the resident drinkers, by the use of a little ingenuity, obtain all they want with perfect case and with im-munity from penalty either to the buyer or seller. The traffic goes on just the same as sefore the majority of the people said the that, in consonance with " the cussedness" of human nature, they drink all the more out of pure spite, as a protest against interference with what they regard as their

ersonal rights.

The methods for avoiding the law are nnique and ingenious, as well as perfect in their operation. A correspondent of the New York *Herald*—whose amusing letter is elsewhere printed—writing from that place, gives some of them. One of the most per feet in its operation is a peripatetic saloon with a huge overcoat, that goes to the customer. In one pocket there other a small tumbler. When no one is approaching, the saloon stops in front of the customer, and behind the acreen of the overcoat he is served without difficulty, and deposits his money in one of the pockets, whereupon the saloon walks off to the spot where it knows the next customer will be. It is economical as well as handy, as there can be no fights or breakages in the saloon, and there is a saving on gas, rent, fuel, and other expenses, which are incidental to the stationary shop. In Norwich, where the iquor traffic was abolished long ago, there s even more business done in this manne than in New London. Liquor now does not appear in barrels, casks, or demijohus, but in the convenient flat bottle which fits the come so great that the glass-factories are doing a good business. The druggists also are doing a flourishing business in bitters, schnapps, and tonics, which are com-pounded of the poorest quality of whisky, disguised with flavoring extracts. The young men about town manage to circumvent the operation of the law with the well-known privacy and only in the society of their own associates. "In all these ways," says the Herald correspondent, "there is so much liquor consumed that many who voted against the license system now regret their action, and there is a pretty general impression that at the next election the majority will vote in favor of permitting licenses again."

The operation of the law in one city may

n prose, thusly: be taken as a fair sample of its operation in all. It has been the universal experience that the law can only be carried out in remote country villages where the sentiment of the people is almost unanimous in its favor, and where the doings and goings of

every person are known to every other person. The result in Connecticut will be the same as in other States where prohibitory laws have been enacted. They will remain on the statute-books as dead letters except in rural and remote localities. In view of such barren results, how much longer will the Prohibitionists seek to enforce then views through the inoperative machinery of politics and the courts and neglect the great noral agencies by which other vices are suc-

essfully antagonized? A SQUEEZED ORANGE. The familiar simile of the squeezed orange If ever a country was squeezed to the very last drop to minister to the reckless ex-travagance and almost criminal expenditures of one man, it is that unfortunate Egypt, whose people have been systematicall ground down into the dust, and stripped and plundered to satisfy the caprices and follies of the alien Turk who rules them. Five hundred millions of dollars borrowed from England and France by the Khedive have been flung to the winds in larger part; and four millions of people—squalid, physically debased, without the methods or improvements of civilization, toiling like slaves to wring a precarious living out of the ground have been squeezed to pay the interest on this colossal debt for so small a suzerainty. There is a little to show for it in half-starved army and feeble navy, but by far the larger part of it has been squandered upon palaces, seraglics opera-houses, and riotous living, which after a time became so notorious that every advenget her share of the plunder, and it was the hight of a prima donna's ambition to get an engagement in Cairo or Alexandria, where her perquisites were enormous. There comes time, however, in the history of every spendthrift when he must stop and conside or find himself going over the precipice. The Khedive reached that time in 1876, when the rapid increase of his own debt and the utte insufficiency of the public revenues alarmed him and his creditors to such an extent that he was compelled to farm out his revenues to the accredited agents of England and France. When Egypt passed into his hands i was a country rich in resources that had never been systematically developed, and before his time it had been governed without debt or extortion, though in a barbarous way. The Khedive, as we have said, launched out into the wildest extravagancies and speculations, and for thirteen years has gone from bad to worse, until the appearance of bankruptcy at his door drove him of necessity into the hands of his creditors, who proceeded to ad-

minister the estate. The Khedive's reckless. ness even then was not fairly kept in check, and no prospect of accommodating the creditors looked feasible until the Khedive and his family had turned over their separate estates. The trustees have been in authority just two years. During that time they have controlled the revenues and limited expenditures and exacted guarantees to protect themselves in the performance of their duties. A correspondent of the London Times states that the whole sum paid by the Commissioners of the Public Debt during the two years ending Nov. 18, 1878, has been £12,320,901, and this sum does not include the payments made on account by the Daira debt or the Khedive's personal account. In other words, within two years over sixty millions of dollars have been sent out of exhausted Egypt, wrung out of four millions of squalid, poor, and helpless tillers of the ground, to satisfy the merciless English and French creditors. The Gaschen Decree. under which they take the revenues of the country, is to all intents and purposes a decree of slavery. The Egyptian Fellahs are in as abject a condition of slavery as were the old Jews when they served their Egyptian taskmasters, and without the

for thirteen years. All that they can raise by the sweat of their brows and the unceasing, grinding labor of their bands is taken to satisfy debts which were incurred without the onsent, and which have never benefited consent, and which have never benefited them to the value of a farthing. If justice were ever meted out to royal offenders, the Khedive of Egypt would be put at hard labor for the rest of his life, and be compelled to pay his pro rata of the indebtedness he so wickedly and unjustly incurred. In view of the miseries of the Egyptian people, it is not predictable to Egyptian people, it is not predictable to Egyptian people. creditable to English justice or humanity that the creditors are still busily devising ways and means to squeeze more out of this exhausted country and worn-out people. The Shylocks are not all dead.

It affords THE TRIBURE DO particular pleasure to see other newspaper conductors acting the fool on the Illinois Senstorial, question Those who want to throw Gen, Oct.ESBN out o the Senate to make room for their favorite can-didate are not promoting that object by wasting their precious time and mental resources in telling their readers that "THE TRIBUNE has that nobody reads it or regards what it says on any subject, but especially on the Senstership, and that whoever it favors is sure to be defeated," etc., etc. This line of argumen ed." etc., etc. This line of argument against Odlesar's re-election must be very exhausting on the mind, and is not safe to indulge in too far, as then there is the danger of reaction. It might occur to their readers suddenly some day, when they were least expecting it, that The TRIBUNE was not a candidate for Scenter, and then their "fat would be all in the fire." Let "fat would be all in the fire." Let us give them a word of advice free gratis gratuitously and without charging them a penny: Messieurs, pitch into "Old Dick"—he is the man that desires a re-election; he is the culprit! "Go" for his record; show up his salary-grabbing and back and forward pay proclivities. Let light into his relations with the Washington lobby and all kinds of schemes to extract money out of the pockets of the taxpayers. Don't waste your valuable time, space, and brains trying to prove that The HICAGO TRIBUNE was not the first paper in the United States to bring out LINCOLN for Presi-dent twenty years ago, or that it supported this man who was elected or that other man who was defeated at some past election when co one; all these are dead and and have no bearing on the question now in order. Turn your guns on Gen. Ogl. asax and sink him out of sight. By that means you favorite's chances may be improved—perhaps,

The New York World has an idea that if th Chicago Collector of Customs could be deposed from his office, swindling the revenue in the New York Custom-House could be renewed without let or hindrance. First it fries sarcasm

in prose, thusly:

It is getting to be a question with many envious
Republicans whether the power behind the throne
-to-wis, William Hexary Smrs, of Chicago—in
not more potent than the throne itself.

By the "throne itself" it probably means nator Conkling, whose princ

to keep in office in the Port of New York a Customs Collector and Naval Officer such perand fraudulent damage allowances, whereb New York importers can be enriched, importer in other ports cut under, and the Governmen robbed. But cold prose not effecting its pur ose, it called in the aid of its poet to sne

The state Collect-or and Architect,
And New York Appraiser he,
And the President and the Press Agent
And the Sec. of the Tressure.

The combined effort of the World's rieder and
poet to demolish what it calls "the genial Mr. WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, of Chicago, as to the belief that Pore must have had those There marched the bard and blockhead side by

Who rhymed for him and patronized for pridewindle the customs revenue, and they can sav he expense of hiring the World, the flesh, and he d-I to counteract the effort of the "genia WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, of Chicago," in stop

There is certainly a difference of opinion t son Davis. On the occasion of his recent visit to New Orleans, where he made a couple of peeches before Tom Scorr's Subsidy ion, the Democrat of that city gave him the

tion, the Democrat of their city gave him the following hearty greeting:

The people of Louisiana welcome him into their midst. With their fellow-citizens of the South, and the lovers of constitutional government all over the world, they bouor and love him. The presence of JEPPERSON DAVIS here is an honor. New Orleans, and we feel sure that we echo the heartfelt feelings of the people of Louisians, and of the South and West, whose delegates are here, when we bid him cordial, loving, and reverential welcome.

This sort of slush may go down very well and be relished by the people of the South who still bemoan the "Lost Cause," but the ocrat ought to have omitted the West, as there is no participation in that section in the feeling of love and admiration for Mr. Davis which it expresses. They hate him and hate his principles. They despise him as the em-bodiment and exponent of those impracticable and dangerous theories of government that led to secession, and they deplore the terrible con-flict that cost the nation millions of lives and llions of treasure, of which JEFF DAVIS WAS one of the principal instigators, defenders, and alpable participants.

The Indianapolis Sentine says: "THE CHI CAGO TRIBUNE comes out strongly in favor of the re-election of Senator Octubry to the United States Senate. There are several aspirants, but THE TRIBUNE fails to see any reason why Senator Oglessy should not be continued in the position. At the close of an interesting sketch of his character and career, THE TRIBUNE

says:

At the coming election Gov. Oclessy will have no contractor, Indian Agent, claim-broker, subsidy-secker, or Treasury-printe urging his election. He will be presented to the Republicans of the Legislature as he is known to the Republicans of the Legislature as he is known to the Republicans of this State, as Honest Dick OGLESEY,—one of the Republicans who organized the party; a man without deceit or fraud: who has been faithful always and at all times; who has been a Senator without reproach, careful, attentive, and industrious, ever mindful of the public interests pure in his personal conduct and character; proud of the noble State he represents; and, morally, intellectually, and in all things that enter into the character of an abis and apright representative, the peer, if not the superior, of any man who as a candidate opposes his c ection.

The Sentinel continues: "That is about the way the Indiana Republicans feel about it, and they are all hoping that the 'old man' will be re-elected."

re-elected."

The Louisville Courier-Journal makes the

The Louisville Courier-Journal makes the astonishing statement that the people of Texas are in layor of having a road built for them to the Padiso Ocean. It goes so far as to declare that they have asserted their policy to this effect in the recent so-called Commercial Convention in the City of New Orleans, attended by Mr. Jerrerson Davia and other gentlemen renowned for patriotism and public spirit.—Ciacinnati Commercial.

And it goes a step farther and claims it as a right of the "Solid South" to have a road built for the Texans at the general expense of the taxpayers of the nation, under the mains and penalties of political excommunication of all those who are not in favor of the proposition. This would be rough on those who love the fellowship of that charming sheet and at the same time hate the gigantic swindle on the country. They are placed in a strait betwixt the two.

The Scotch verdict of "Not guilty, but mustn't do it again," was supplemented the other day in a decision given by three Trustees of one of the public schools in Cincinnati. Charges of improper conduct were made against J. P. DaBaox, the Principal, by one of the fei a verdict against the prisoners; if you find that the witnesses have not told the truth, you will bring in a verdict for the prisoners. But it may be that the testimony is mixed—part truth and part falsehood. In that case you will bring in delivered itself through its foremen to Our verdict is bigamy—but by whom known. Damages, 15 cents, or two for an

F. JACOB, an electrician, writes to Nature 1 regard to Mr. Trant's communication on the durability of the electric light, printed by us a

The Cincinnati Commercial correctly Senator Eustra' speech championing the level

With characteristic cowardice, the man Dieg-erson in the Mace murder trial at Janesville tries to hide behind the woman. The innocent chicken never thought of any harm until Mrs. Mack came into the cheese-room, where ne was straining milk, and, putting her arms around im, told him the story of her troubles. ngs. "The woman entired him," of course, and he did est. In cases of this kind it would be a rare spectacle to see the man honestly boldly assume his part of the guilt, and attempt to skulk behind a woman.

against a property qualification for voting, by saying that if a man's sole possessions consisted of a pair of reules worth the amount specified predicated on their value, it might be as the mules did the voting instead of the And here comes WADE HAMPTON hobbin the United States Senate, having had broken by a vicious mule, then amputate then be elected out of sympathy. The firs man in history who has been carried in Senate by a mule.

The cost of dying and being decently buried in Gincinnati done not differ materially from the expense of going through the same metions in Chicago. The Times of that city finds that a \$300 goes for the coffin and \$100 more for cut riages, exclusive of hearse. This allows only \$40 for a shroud and \$50 for flowers. If a man will find that it will cost his estate from \$1,50

will find that it will cost his estate from \$1,500 to \$2,000.

A Washington correspondent tells this story:
"When Gen. Carx, the great Onlo direenback leader, was here, he got aboard an avenue chariot. Immediately in front of him was the bonderous Illinois Senator, Davis, 'Senator Davis, f believe,' said Carx, extending his hand, 'I am Geu. Carx, of Ohio.' 'You are, are you? said Davis; whereupon ne jerked the bell-rope, stopped the charlot, and got out. It is supposed the ponderous Senator feared Gen-Carr would convert him to the Greenback doctrine, so he put himself beyond temptation."

The Detroit Tribune has a poet of which or of whom any Tribune might well feel proud WADE HAMPTON'S election and amputation in spires his muse in this way:

oires his muse in this way:

The man who "scapes the earthquake's glars
Perhaps is strangled by a hair;
The hero, safe through war's red pool,
In peace is crippled by a male.
But, safely to the Senate sent,
Though legs and arms should all be rent,
He may defy th' assaults of fate;
There cheek alone can serve his State.

Vice-President WHERER tells a good joke on himself.—how he went to church on Sanday, and the minister prayed for the President and all the members of the Cabinet, but said not a word about the second officer in the Government. Mr. WHEELER was probably included in the phrase "all others in authority," which takes in Vice-Presidents, Justices of the Peace, and members of the Town Boards.

SITTING BULL, SPOTTED TAIL, RED CLOUD, SLEEPING BRAR, and all the rest of them, probeing transferred to the care of the army. It is their unprejudiced opinion that they ought to have something to say about a matter that deeply concerns them. Our army has never been specially popular with the Indians. They prefer the milder style of the Quakers. Both THURMAN and LAMAR, who essayed to

reply to BLAINE, weemed to be taken off their feet by the power and logic of the Maine Sena-tor's attack. Neither parried BLAINE's blows well, nor was either reply up to concert pitch. The Democrats had better have pulled BES HILL's halter off and turned him loose. They don't hang for murder in Wisconsin,-

more's the pity,—so that our allusions to the scaffold in the Dickerson-Mack trial at Jaces ville yesterday must be taken in afgurative and not literal sense. It is only imprisonment for life, with a strong probability of pardon.

An Ohio paper is candid enough to confess that "Senator THURNAN was not very str his reply to Senator BLAINE. He should saken high ground: that the white people of the South have the right to control the vote of the

If John McCultough could institute another wet supper in Washington, and ret Conkline is a hilarious mood, so that he would make up with his enemies, o is BLAISE nd BLACKBURN, he would do the State some

CONKLING'S disregard of the proprieties of the occasion during the delivery of BLAIRS'S speech is everywhere condemned by all parties. Why is REMENT; called a "fiddler" and WIL-HELMI called a "violinist"? It can't be all in one's 1.

If DEVENS goes out, will some other Oble man go in, STANLEY MATTHEWS, for example The Detroit Free Press wants to know whether SATURNA

Unfeeling Exposure of Old Times Enje Peoria, Ill.

Records of the Seven-Un

Free Whisky,

Special Disputch to Tas PROBLA, Ill., Dec. 13.—The C Cunningham whisky suit rece to-day from the hands of the Els, when he first came here case, heard faint whisperings Club that were wont to ex-store where the sour-mash of cards. He has fruitiesly individuals whom he had good were members of this Christ but Ela "braced" himself for determined to run the Clubing took another forty barrels of isded himself that James C. (ad sought. The Club and

shows:

My name is James C. Coffey.

are, and have resided in Pearia.

1873-41 was in the agricultural

ness in Pearia. My piace of busis

ington street next door to the pit

the defendant. I have known w

kiss several years. One day

of 18741 saw Joseph Gray go io

of 18741 saw Joseph Gray go io McCow, John C. Proctor, Davis Cox, Henry R. Sanderson, Jacob Puterbaugh, Charles Hure. A. J Hotenkiss. "I saw all these not always just the same rething, out they were all there as four or sive times a week. Sanderson was there until 187 Whiting there after his elegress at times when he came. I don't know as I saw his there siver his election. All the cards and drinking whisky. dank with them. I can't tell ho because I grenerally came in the ne, and part of the time did not pursue the subject, for the Coffey's testimony as havin and drank this whisky nearing for three winters at His were among the leading Whiting Goverament officers of this distaport, page 18 per leading the protection of the Judge attorneys for the defense; Hu Whiting in his steamboat; Proc Abderson, then Canal Commission of the Judge attorneys for the defense; Hu Whiting in his steamboat; Proc Abderson, then Canal Commission of the Judge attorneys for the defense; Hu Whiting in his steamboat; Proc Abderson, then Canal Commission of the steamboat of the Judge and the Steamboat; Proc Abderson, then Canal Commission of the steamboat collector, and all strong the whisky was stored by Whiting the both as Collector, were for the next to company with their political franct company with their political franct contradict their to proceed the steamboat contradict their to proceed the purpose of whisky storage, be a general impression that cannot contradict their to proceed the proceeding, by calling out all prominent men hefe, have intion, and have thrown the door. If it is possible to contradict fearly understood that the mare mentioned will not go on swear to the contrary.

There is great excitement here elements, and this testimony, in Todd's and Mulick's, has around ment offices here. The demains universal that they be different the swent into Hotchkies' canned Carey, and got whisk three times wille he was working drew the whisky out of a bathen he and Carey and got whisk three times wille he was working the was afterwards, out of the barret in the same wook was in the cellar at one time Whiting.

THE SECOND B

Congressman Barber Briefly a tain Fresh Allegati. The average reader who is "up Themson controversy must have maddled yeaterday morning as he tax's Washington dispatch—the tion to the literature of the day. Statements contained therein went the Congressman had to say, and whisky men's standpoint, the men the Third District had laid himse charge of bad memory on a nameted scale, would be to stabody could see without reading between the lines. The statemen men in Washington—presumably o hatch—to The Third District had laid himse select, briefly, that all of Barber's denials were untrue; that the Cowent to Washington to aid the while effort, for "assistance," in come aid furnished the tecket at the last aforeand whisky men; that this understanding, whether the Constood it or not; that they were pration, or at least some of them their pass read; "Pass George R. account of whisky business"; that to traveling on such a pass, and so as to read "for commercial words to traveling on such a pass, and so as the pass, and to read "for commercial words to the reflect; that even then, and intimated that we had been in init were not such panions as he would desire, and to ther agrangements were nade for and the famous petition was broth that the retificion was broth that the retifical to the strangements were nade for and the famous petition was broth that the retifier. panions as he would desire, and is other arrangements were made for and the arrangements were made for and the famous petition was brout that the petition which Barber all the petition which Barber and the petition which Barber and the petition of the pe

coffin and \$100 more for car-hearse. This allows only cay in real first-class style he ill cost his estate from \$1,500

the great Ohio Greenback he got aboard an avenue ely in front of him was the Senator, DAVIS. 'Senator said Carr, extending his Carr, of Ohio.' 'You' ure, is; whereupon he jerked the charlot, and got out. It derous Senator feared Gen. derous Senator feared Gen.

as has a poet of which or of might well feel proud.

ipes the earthquake's glars led by a hair; obth war's red pool, ed by a male. Senate sent, rms should all be rent, assaults of fate; can serve his State.

RELER tells a good joke on went to church on Sunday.

rayed for the President and
the Cabinet, but said not a
ond officer in the Govern
en was probably mended in
thers in authority," which
ents, Justices of the Peace,
Town Boards.

dall the rest of them, pro-meetings to protest against the care of the army. It d opinion that they ought o say about a matter that em. Our army has never arwith the Indians. They yie of the Quakers.

d Lanar, who essayed to ad logic of the Maine Senaparried BLAINE's blows

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out, will some other Ohio w MATTHEWS, for example? wents to know whether

SATURNALIA.

Unfeeling Exposure of Certain High Old Times Enjoyed at Peoria, Ill.

Winter's Tale—Equality, Fraternity, Free Whisky, Elysium.

the the Club flourished. He subprehed him.
James was obstinate. He said he knew nothing. "All right," quoth Eila, "I'll put you on the stand and run the risk." By repeated eastioning he obtained the evidence he so long and sought. The Club and some of the leakage

see in Poorts. My place to Collisions was on washing and Forts. In your country of the collision of the coll

offey's testimony as having played cards, drank this whisky nearly every evenfor three winters at Hotchkins' store smong the leading Whiting politicians and semanut officers of this district. Dox was religiously a wholesale grocer; chaugh a lawyer, and formerly langersolf's ner, and brother of the Jadge, one of the meys for the defense; Hurd, a partner of ting in his steamboat; Proctor, a banker; smon then Canal Commissioner, now Governent Gauger; Sanderson, Deputy United as Collector, and all strong Whiting politics. A leading feature in the matter which ach talked about here is the fact that this ky was stored by Whiting in a place where he is Collector and Congressman, and Knowles ollector, were for the next three winters in pany with their political friends, guszling card-playing every evening, while there were for forerment warehouses here kept for purpose of whisky storage. There seems to reperful impression that the defendants of contradict, their testimany. The ention, by calling out all the names of alment men here, have invited contradict, and have thrown the door wide open for it.

ave thrown the door wide open for it sible to contradict it, but it is gen-lerstood that the men whose names used will not go on the stand and mentioned will not go on the stand and ar to the contrary. There is great excitement here over these disears, and this testimony, in connection with all and Mulick's, has aroused an open and card expression of indignation and disgustions the men who are running the Government offices here. The demand seams to be not universal that they be cleaned out. It is not considered to day, in bedief of the presecution. His testimony was the had lived here since 1849; that was adrayman; that, about four or five years, a handed sahes from Hotchkiss' back, yard; as went into Hotchkiss' cellar with a manual Carsy, and got whisky and drank it me times while he was working there. Carey or the whisky out of a barrel with a time he and Carey both drank that way there for three times afterwards. It was taken to fibe barrel in the same way. Hotchkiss's was in the cellar at one time. He voted for hides.

THE SECOND BATCH.

ber Briefly Replies to Cer tain Fresh Allegations, us rester who is "up! on the Barber-controversy must have been somewhat sterday morning as he read Tax Trans-alington dispatch—the latest contriburature of the day. To say that the fained therein went back on all that han had to say, and that, from the standpoint, the member-elect from that had laid himself liable to the bid memory on a rather unprece-ble, would be to state what any-d see without reading too closely of a lines. The statement of the gentle-shington-presumably one of the second-Washington—presumably one of the secondic The Tribure's correspondent was to the
briefly, that all of Barber's and the others'
were untrue; that the Congressmen-elect
Washington to aid the whisky men in their
for "assistance," in consideration for the
mished the treket at the last election by the
standar, whether the Congressmen undersur not; that this was the switch
as read: "In the were provided transporor at least some of them were, and that
as read: "Pass George R. Davis and four,
of whisky business"; that Davis objected
ding on such a pass, and it was changed
orad "for commercial purposes," or
to that effect; that Davis objected
less, and intimated that whisky-thieves
been in jail were not such traveling comtake would desire, and that accordingly
triupments were made for transportation,
famous petition was brought with them;
petition which Barber admits be signed,
he says never left Chicago, was brought
inston by Earber himself; and that, finalthe papers got hold of the matter, the
dem acutiered with one accord, and forthEast to repudiate their alleged connection
feature to "assist" the batch. This was
said that he went to see Scerstary Sherexplained his call by saying that it was for
one of Obtaining. Information as to the

and well-known gentlemen, and will substantiate what I say."
"So you didn't go down with three others, Mr. Barber, on 'commercial purposes'?"
"Not at all. I went as Mr. Hook has said, and I went alone."
"And the whisky men are—"
"O don't interview me, any more! Interview the rest of the Congressional batch when they get back."
And Mr. Barber and the Evanston gentleman, having piaced themselves on the other side of the door, gently drew it to, and the key was turned in the lock, and the reporter came away.

A. B. MEEKER. A. B. MEEKER.

A Bailroad Muddle.

R leaked out yesterday that A. B. Meeker had been indicted about two weeks ago in Richland County, and that he had given bail for his appearance before the Circuit Court for the May term. Owing to the distance from the City of Oiney, the county sean, and the fact that it was a country case (scarcely any one in Chicago knowing anything about it), getting information was somewhat difficult. The charge, however, is bribery, it being altegad that Mr. Meeker gave William Newell, one of the Supervisors of Richland County, and a leading man of Ohio, ten shares of stock of the Grayville & Mattoon Railroad, in which he (Meeker) is largely isterested, to infuence the issue of county bonds in aid of the Company. The road runs from Parkersburg to Mattoon, a distance of coventy-three miles, through the Counties of Coles, Cumberland, Jissper, and Richland. It is at present an tac hands of Jacob D. Herkimer, as Receiver, whose removal the Bank of Montreal is seeking on the ground of an alleged misapropriation of about \$20,000 of the receipts. The taking of testimony upon when to base a petition for ousling him began before United States Commissioner Hoyne yesterday. Not only was stock given to Newell, but four more Supervisors of the other counties are said to have received ten shares apiece. This fact, however, does not seem to have excited any suspicion in Coles, Cumberland, or Jasper Counties (though it must be known there), but in Richiand County it sid, as the people have refused to pay the \$200,000 in bonds voted by the Supervisors on the ground of fraud, and a sult to compel them to do so is pending in the United States Court at Springfield, and will be tried in January.

A reporter called on Mr. Meeker last evening to get a statement from him regarding the indictment.

get a statement from him regarding the indictment.

"It is spite work," he said. "We are trying to
turn out the Receiver, and the indictment amounts
to nothing. It is for effect. The stock is worthless. I was not arrested. I telegraphed demanding an immediate triat, but they will not give me
afrial until May. Newell, as no not the sten shares
of stock, voted at the request of the Supervisors
themselves for the \$200,000 in bonds. Under the
sy-laws of the Company each Director must have
ten shares of stock. There were 24,000 shares,
and ten shares were given to five Supervisors in the
different counties at the request of the different
Boards, in order that they might have a representation. That is all there is to it."

BRIC-A-BRAC. Dealers in search of choice medium-priced goods suitable for the holiday trade will find goods suitable for the holiday trade will find it to their advantage to call and select or send their orders to Gage Bros. & Co., Wabash avenue, corner Madison street. This firm have been fortunate in securing some choice attractions in all the different lines of brica-brac and fancy goods, and they are closing out the same at decided bargains.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—Arrived, Lord Clive,

HEALTH.

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

New and Important Discoveries in the Causation of Scrofulous Diseases, Catarrh, and Consumption,

Which These Maladies Are Rendered Pertectly Curable.

Hundreds Bear Testimony to the Success of the Remedy.

The recent discoveries made by Dr. ROBER HUNTER, of Chicago, who for the past thirty years has been engaged in researches into the sential nature of Scrofulous and Tuberculous seases, are of the most important character. He has demonstrated the entire curability of those, hitherto believed to be ineurable, Scrofu-lous diseases of the skin—Scrofulous Catarrh of the Nose and Scrofulous Consumption of the Lungs! The fact of the healing of the Lungs. langs: The fact of the healing of the langs, eyen after ulceration has commanded, is attested by lawyers, clergymen, physicians, and the very lighest classes of educated and intelligent peode. Hundreds bear witness in their own cases, attributing their restoration to health, and in many instances the saving of their lives, to his considerable.

remedies.

Of the means employed to accomplish these results, it is only necessary to say that Dr. Hunter claims to have discovered the nature of the Serofalous poison which corrupts the blood, and to be able to restore that fluid to purity, while, the same time he arrests discussed action and to be able to restore that fluid to purity, while, at the same time, be arrests diseased action and repairs solutions of continuity in the membranes of the nose, throat, lungs, etc., by remedies applied directly to the affected parts.

Dr. Hunter does not pretend to be able to cure all cases. After the Lungs are extensively disorganized, and their function practically destroyed, human skill and human science must fail. But in Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Asthma, it is his opinion that nearly every case can be cared by his remedies, while ffliy ninety per cent of those who now die of consumption under ordinary treatment could be saved by these remedies if employed in time. He holds a daily Clinic for Throat and Lung cases at 103 State street, Chicago, where those who wish to avail themselves of his experience can consult him in person or by letter.

OLIVE OILS.

We have just received the cele-brated brands of Olive Oils, "Alex. Eyquem's," and "Carlo Nie-mack's," the latter in Betties, both our own importation, and Pure Olive Oils; the above facts we would be pleased to prove to any "doubt-ing Thomas." ROCKWOOD BROS.,

102 & 104 North Clark-st.

BREAD

MISSING; MUSICAL

THE CIPHER DISPATCHES.

A CHICAGO ROMANCE 'Saturday Night.'

'Saturday Night." "Saturday Night."

A BEAUTIFUL PANEL PICTURE **GIVEN AWAY**

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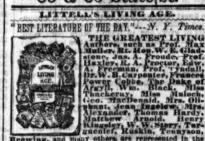
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The Storm Accompanied by Violent Wind

WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 13.—Dispatches from Central and Western Missouri, Iowa, and Kansas say the heaviest snow-storm known for years has prevailed the past twenty-four hours. The depth varies from ten to thirty inches, and in some localities is very badly drifted. The railroads are generally obstructed, and some of them have been obliged to suspend rouning trains altogether. At Lexistan Mo. and other places the schools are to suspend running trains altogether. At lear-ington, Mo., and other places the schools are closed and business stopped. At Fulton and Rock Island the Mississippi River is closed, and the people walked across it on the ice. A sleetstorm set in here last night, and covered the ground with a thick sheet of ice. To-day the weather moderated, and rain has fallen and still

ground with a thick sheet of ice. To-day the weather moderated, and rain has fallen and still continues to fall.

St. Louis. Mo., Dec. 13.—A dispatch from Kanasa City, Mo., says: "The heaviest snowstorm ever known in this section has been raging the past twenty-four hours. It began about 8 o'clock rast night, and there was a depth of eleven inches at daylight this morning. At 9 o'clock to-night the fall was between twenty-one and twenty-two inches, about which time the storm seemed to abate. A perfect gale attended the storm, and in many places the snow is drifted to the depth of six or eight feet. The only passenger trains that have arrived to-day were the Hamibal & St. Jos., which came in five hours late, and the Council Bluffs; that arrived almost on time. All other trains are snow-bound, become are expected in to-night. The Missouri Pacific, due here this morning, is stuck near Greenwood, the Kanasa Pacific & Santa Fe between Lawrence and Topeks. No passenger trains went out this afternoon. Business of all kinds is virtually suspended.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 13.—A Leavenworth dispatch says a very heavy snow-storm reached that city about 9 o'clock last night, accompanied by slight wind. The snow fell rankilly all night and during to-day, covering the ground to the depth of more than fifteen inches on the level, and drifting in many piaces high enough to hide iences from sight. The storm still continues, although not so severe as in the morning. It is considered the heaviest snow-storm known in Kansas for ten years. The Missouri River is finit of floating ice, and its closing is looked for soon.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

inches of snow on a level,—the heaviest fall in years; no drifting. Bloomington seems the centre of the storm, with the heaviest fall, judging from railroad weather reports. The officers of the Chicago & Alton report a snow-fall all over their lines. On the Missouri Division, the court of the chicago is the chicago in t The fall was very light north of Pontiac. On the Western Division, running from Dwight to Washington, there was a heavy fall, at some points eighteen inches. At Woodford, Wood-ford County, all freights were abandoned for the night. Passenger trains are all equipped with two engines, and making time. At 10 o'clock the west-bound Denver express left Mason City with three engines.

GALESBURG. ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Galesburg, Ill., Dec. 13.—The most extensive snow-storm witnessed in this section for several years is now in progress. It set in about midnight last night, and has continued ever since. Fully eighteen inches of snow have already fallen, and at this hour it appears to be storming more terrific, than ever. The wind commenced blowing very hard about 6 o'clock this evening. If it continues during the night, and there are no indications to prevent it, all the north and south roads leading into the city will be blockaded. The drifts in many places are will be blockaded. The drifts in many places are already several feet high. The railroads are doing all that is possible to prevent delays. The evening trains, however, were behind time, and it is quite probable that by morning the trains will be several hours late.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

St. Joseph. Mo., Dec. 13.—The snow which mmenced to fall here last night at 10 o'clock ed to fall furiously all day and drift alnost beyond precedent. The depth is twelve nones on the level, but several feet deep on the inches on the level, but several feet deep on the stdewalks and against the houses. All the trains on Eastern roads came in this evening, but some of them late. As the snow continues to fail and drift, it is feared the trains will have difficulty hereafter. The storm has not extended far north, but appears to be spreading. The weather is not cold, but the snow is not malting.

MENDOTA, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MENDOTA, Ill., Dec. 13.—It has been snowin throughout this section of the country all day, and is now (11 p. m.) coming down as fast as it can fall, without the least indication of ceasing for hours to come. It is about-six inches on the level, and in some places considerably drifted. Trains from the East are on good time, but from the West and South are much behind, and the run, will be very light to-night.

KEOKUK, IA. Special Disputch to The Tribune.
KEOKUK, Is., Dec. 13.—A violent snow-storm Keckuk, Ia., Dec. 18.—A violent snow-storm has prevailed here for the past twenty-four jours, covering the ground to the depth of searly two feet. Nearly all trains on the rail-roads have been abandoned, the few that go out being sent with double-headers. The storm is she severest that has visited this locality for several years.

QUINCY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 18.—It has snowed here ously for nearly twenty-four hours. The by-fall is the heaviest that has been known this section for years, and the railroad trains blocked in every direction.

DECATUR, ILL. DECATUR, III.1.
Special Disnesteh to The Tribuna.
DECATUR, III., Dec. 13.—A binding sheet has been falling here without cessation for three hours. The streets and sidewalks are as slick as glass.

MILWAUKER, Wis., Dec. 18.—It commenced snowing here at 6 o'clock this evening. Thus far the snow-fail B about four inches.

JANESVILLE, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Privana.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Dec. 13.—Three inches of snow has fallen here since 6 o'clock, and the MADISON, WIS.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
Son, Wis., Dec. 13.—About two inches

BURLINGTON.
BURLINGTON.
Burlington, Ia., Dec. 13.—It has snowed teadily all day, and has now reached a depth

INDICATIONS. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICES, ASHINGTON, Dec. 14—1 a.m.—Indications— or Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, cloudy

Cautionary signals continue at Marouette, Escanaba, Milwankee, Sec. 1, Chicago, Grand Haren, Sec. 3, and are ordered for Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Sec. 5, and Eric.

LOCAL ORIGINATION.

CHICAGO. Dec. 13.

RAILROADS.

THE ST. PAUL TROUBLE.

St. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 18.—Merrill and Gault, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, and Drake and Bishop, of the St. Paul & Sioux City Company, have been in conference to-day with a prospect, as Gen. Bishop informs your corre-spondent, of making a satisfactory compromise spondent, of making a satisfactory compromise of the pending difficulty regarding the right-of-way for a new short line to Minneapolis. Otherwise, Bishop says, litigation will delay the operation of both Companies. One of the numerous theories reached regarding the concealed causes of the conflict, and probables research. bly nearest the truth, is as follows: The Milwaukee & St. Paul Company have for several years intended to construct a short line to Minneapolis, by which to avoid the present crowding of trains and delays at Mendota Junction. Its proposed short-line right-ofway would cover about three miles of the river bank, most available for the use of the surplus water-power from St. Anthony Falls, which real-estate men imagine will be of immense value in time to come. The same line would be shortest and best for a connection between the St. Paul & Sioux City track in this city, and the Minneapolis & St. Louis spur track to the most important mills in Minneapolis. Since the recent abandonment of the scheme credited to the Milwaukee & St. Psul Company, of building a railway from Sauk Rapids to bring

to the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, of building a railway from Sank Rapids to bring the Northern Pacific to Minneapolis, and making close running and operating connections between that road and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, the Minneapolis & St. Louis Company, an extension of the Chicago, Barlington & Quincy, has agreed with the St. Paul & Sioux City Company for the latter to construct a track between the two-cities, to be used in common by both companies, making the terminus of the St. Paul & Sioux City Road at Minneapolis, and the terminus of the Minneapolis of the Minneapolis of the Minneapolis of the Minneapolis in the terminus of the Minneapolis in the terminus of the Minneapolis in the terminus of the Minneapolis mill district. The Milwaukee & St. Paul folks, learning of this agreement, hastily organized a company under the general law of the State, and proceeded at midnight to begin the work by which to lay the foundation for a prior claim to the right of way. The St. Paul & Sioux City Company set up a claim to the ground so far broken by virtue of the alleged contract with the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, dividing their joint ownership of the track and right of way to Mendota. The rivalry between the cities of St. Pful and Minneapolis for railway and other advantages has created considerable feeling regarding this contest, but present indications are that the affair will be amicably compromised, and that neither of the Companies interested has any designs to justify hostility either here or at Minneapolis.

A NEW ROAD TO OMAHA.

WASHINGTON, Ia., Dec. 12.-In your daily spe of the 11th inst. I read a very inter communication from "Wide Gauge," showing the great advantage to Chicago if the people could secure another railroad from there to Council Bluffs, owned by themselves.

I doubt not that the people all along the line of such a road will regard it with sim est and desire. The same extortion exacted of Chicago by these roads owned by foreign cap-

est and desire. The same extortion exacted of Chicago by these roads owned by foreign capitalists oppresses the people in Iowa with equal force. They are as eager as your people to find relief. "Wide Gauge" has evidently glanced over the maps of Illinois and Iowa, and found a desirable line to build a short and cheap road from Chicago to Council Bluffs.

I, too, have looked over these maps, and beg leave to call special attention to what will be readily considered a still shorter, cheaper, and better route, both for Chicago, the people along the line, and the company making it. This is merely a general conclusion reached from a map inspection only, and present it as such.

The distance from Chicago to the Mississippi River, at a point east of Washington, Iowa, is thirty sections, or 180 miles on a straight line. From this river point to Council Bluffs is forty-two sections, or 252 miles on a nar line, making in all about 482 miles.

This is the most accurate distance from those two great objective points one can get at by these sectional maps. It will be observed that Council Bluffs is about forty-five miles south of an east and west line starting at Chicago. The angle in the line is at the river. From that point this route will extend through eleven of the finest farming counties in Iowa with a population of 225,000. It passes through the county-seats of every one of them. More pork, corn, and beef are raised in these counties than in any similar number of counties cast and west in the State.

This is a mere outline briefly stated, and

State.

This is a mere outline briefly stated, and I submit it for the inspection of those who contemplate such a desirable enterprise.

AIR LINE.

THE COMMERCIAL EXCURSION TO MEXICO.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company has issued a circular announcing that the commercial excursion to Mexico will leave Chicago Jan. 4 at road Depot. The route will be as follows: Chi-cago to Cairo, via Illinois Central Railroad; Cairo to New Orleans, via Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad; New Orleans to Vera Cruz, via Alexander's Mexican Steamship Line; Vera Cruz to City of Mexico, via Vera Cruz & Mexico Railway. The party will return from the City of Mexico to Vera Cruz by the same road; Vera Cruz to Galveston, via Alexander's Steamship Line; Galveston, via Houston to Houston, via Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad; Houston to Longyiew, via International & Great Northern Railroad; Longview to Texarcana, via Texas Pacific Railroad; Texarcana to Cairo, via St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad; Cairo to Chicago, via filinois Central. The fare for the round trip will be \$150. This includes meals and sleeping accommodations on the steamer, but is exclusive of all other charges, such as sleeping-car fare, meals on railroads, hotel billa, etc. The sleeping-car fare from Chicago will be \$18 for the round trip. Full arrangements have been completed for the accommodation of the party at hotels and stopping-places on the route. The excursion party will be under the management and guidance of Col. David V. Walting, No. 4 Ogden Block, to whom all communications should be addressed. Vera Cruz to City of Mexico, via Vera Cruz &

A TEMPORARY TRUCE. At the special request of the trunk-line mana-gers, the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad has restored the rates from Milwaukee East. This does not indicate, however, that this road has decided to aubmit to the 2 per cent differential rate in favor or the lake and rail rates from Milwaukee. The managers of the Eastern roads Milwaukee. The managers of the Eastern roads will meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city on the 18th, with the Executive Committee of Western railroad managers, and take action in regard to this matter. The imanagers of the Northwestern rely upon the justice of their cause, and expect that the trunk-line managers will stop the discrimination now being made in favor of the lake and rail routes.

At the same meeting another effort will be made to organize an East-bound freight poo upon the percentages tast submitted which are 3 per cent more than can be divided. Each read declares that it will make no turther concessions, and unless they relax in this determination a pool from this point is out of the question. Even if a pool is formed it will be more than useless and cannot possibly be carried out if an arrangement is not made by which the business from Milwankee, Joliet, and Detroit is pooled at the same time. It is useless to try to maintain rates from this point when they are cut from all points around.

NASHVILLE ITEMS NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 18.—The Joint Committee of the Green Line and Southern Railway and Steamship Association have agreed upon a joint classification as to what are beculiarly Eastern and Western products, and what are common to both sections. The rates from Chicago to the coast and interior points have been filled, and they are substantially the same via the Eastern or Baltimore lines as they are in effect on the Green Line. The relative difference in rates between Louisville, St. Louis, and Cincinnati to points South created quite a heated discussion, and pending their consideration the Committee adjourned to 8 p. m.

The following named railroad men arrived to-night on a special car from Louisville; W. H. Cummings, of the New York Central; Lucien Hills, Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland & Indianapolis; George Darling, General Manager White Line; R. W. Geiger, Jefferson, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad; M. M. Landis, Merchants' Dispatch; F. H. Upperman, of the White Line; C. P. Atmore, Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern. They are here on an annual prospecting tour. They will return to-morrow night.

SANTA FE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 13.—A private dispatch rom the office of the Denver & Rio Grand Railroad, received here to-night, says that por the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. and that orders have been issued directing employes to report to the General Manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

ITEMS. Mr. J. Whitmore, late manager of the inter-national Fast Freight Line, has been appointed agent of the Blue Line (fast freight) at Kanss

Mr. A. E. Chatwick, attorney for a portion of the bondholders of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, who recently returned to Port Burot from New York, asserts that the Albany Com-mittee and bondholders have not offered theil bonds for sale to Mr. Vanderbilt or to any one

eise.

The managers of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad are now in Colorado arranging to take possession of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad under the lease for thirty years recently effected. The extension of the main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad southwest has already crossed the Colorado line into New Mexico, and is being pushed vigorously with the intent to reach Los Vegas by the 1st of April. The Denver & Rio Grande will also be extended at once through the Grand Canon of the Arkansas to Leadville.

Canon of the Arkansas to Leadville.

A meeting between the managers of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad and the grain shippers at this point was to have been held yesterday to have a discussion regarding the afleged discrimination against this city on the part of the Iowa pool line. Mr. Hugh Riddle, President, and John T. Sanford, Traffic Manager, of this road, were in their office all day waiting for the advent of the shippers, but none of them made their appearance, wherefore the conference could not be held. The Board of Trade Committee had requested the managers of the road to meet them at the Board of Trade rooms, yesterday morning, but they declined to rooms, vesterday morning, but they declined to go on account of press of business. It was the understood that the grain shippers would gand meet the Rock Island managers at Mr Riddle's office. There was evidently a misun derstanding on this account.

The Indianapolis Journal says the opening the Chicago & Alton short line to Kansas Cl the Chicago & Alton short line to Kansas City is of more importance to Indianapoiis railway interests than a mere reading of the item would without comment, suggest. Undoubtedly the Chicago & Alton, being a Chicago road, will do all in its power to move business in that direction, but by taking the Indianapolis. Bioomington, and Western route, the distance between Kansas City and the East is shortened seventy miles. This of firself will naturally send business over Indianapolis lines, and certainly the Culcago & Alton will make the Indianapolis, Bioomington & Western its route for all business consigned to Cincianati, Louisville, Baltimore, and southeastern points, and this of itself will greatly increase the business of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Road.

CANADA.

Plous Indians-Louise's Cane-Roman Catholic Loyalty—A Small Standing Army— Missionary Meetings—The Jesuits—Mayor Beaudry of Montreal—The Rev. Dr. Robb. ial Dispatch to The Tribi

OTTAWA, Dec. 18 .- His Excellency the Governor-General has sent for the Deputy Heads of the different Departmets, for the purpose of acquiring from them a knowledge of the public usiness of the country.

business of the country.

Senator Aikins, in a speech as Chairman at a missionary meeting held in the Dominion Methodist Church, referring to the late Rev. Mr. McDougall's influence in the Northwest, said that the Blackfeet Indians, formerly th most blood thirsty, had become quite tractable. A gentleman also told him that there was a

said that the Blackfeet Indians, formerly the most blood thirsty, had become quite tractable. A gentleman also told him that there was a band of Indians living on the slope of the Rocky Mountains, who would never sit down to a meal without first asking the Divine olessing. This had struck him as an extraordinary statement, but was confirmed by what had come under his notice a few days ago, while going through correspondence connected with the Mounted Police.

The fashion of the Princess Louise, in carrying a small cane, has been contagious. Young ladies in Ottawa are following the example.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Ottawa is absent from Canada, and the Rev. Pere louven, V. G., a representative of that Church in the Ottawa District, waited on their Excellenties at Rideau Hall. The Marquis of Lorne expressed satisfaction at the loyalty of the Roman-Catholic Church in Canada to the person and throne of her Majesty.

New uniforms have been allotted to the Ottawa Riffee, and will be served out to the members of the company at once. It has been suggested that, in case the Government allows the raising of four additional companies, as petitioned for, the corps be called the Princess Louise Regiment, with the consent of her Royal Highness.

Special Dismatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 13.—The United Service Gaselte states that Sir Selby Smythe, commanding the militia forces of the Dominion, has been authorized by the home authorities to form a small standing army in this country, and that a complete modification of the militia and yolunteer forces is likely to take place.

An event of considerable importance has been going on here this week, being a series of anniversary missionary meetings, instituted for the purpose of giving information respecting the missions of the Presoyterian Church in Canada, at home and abroad, in the hope that a review of the work in which the Church. The meetings are held in the Crescent-Street Church, under the Presidency of the Rev. Dr. Jenkins.

It is reported that mayor Beaudry w

ployed.

It is said that Mayor Beaudry will be put for-ward by his friends for a third term. Should he consent to run, he will be vigorously op-posed, as he has made many enemies during his regime. Besides, it has been customary for the Mayor to retire after filling the chief civic chair for two sears.

Mayor to retire after alling the chief civic chair for two years.

The suburban village of St. Gabriel has been swindled out of \$1.100 by their late Secretary and Treasurer, F. Brunst, a notary of the place. He had been embezzling money for the last few years; and, the frauds being discovered, he was discharged. His sureties are said to be of no value, and, as he has no property of his own, the village will have to bear the loss.

An American company are negotiating for the purchase of property on the corner of Craig and

Alexander streets, on which to put up a new opera-house.

It is surgested that a writ of quo-warranto be taken to prevent Gov. Letellier using the title "His Excellenge,"
Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise has expressed to Mr. Notman her disapproval of the circulation of the imperfect photographs of her Royal Highness which have been selling here, and her desire to have him wait upon her at the Capital for a fresh and correct portrait.

It is said that the pooling scheme between the two Telegraph Companies is not likely to be consummated.

Decial Dispatch to The Tribuse.

QUEBEC, Dec. 13.—Mr. St. Onge, of the Clandierre gold mines, reports that his company, employing forty men, recently extracted in ditteen days 128 ounces of gold, velted at \$5,000.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

TORONTO, Dec. 13.—The Toronto Presbytery held a special meeting to discuss a call which the Rev. Dr. Robb, pastor of Cook's Church, in this city, had received from a Presbyterian congregation in Galway, Ireland. The stipend offered is only £120 fer annum. With the pastorate, however, is connected the Deanship of Queen's College, for which a good salary is paid. Considerable discussion took place,—the prevailing wish being that Mr. Robb would remain here, although it is understood he is inclined to a Special Committee, who will confer with the Commissioners of Cook's Church and the pastor, and report. Mr. Robb's salary here is \$3,500.

QUEBEC, Dec. 13.—All Conservative members of the Legislature at Quebec have signed a pe-

No. 13. Appendix of the Legislature at Quebec have signed a petition praying for the removal of Lieut.-Gov.

SOUTHERN FRAUDS.

The Democrats Sneering at the Pres Agitation in the North Over the Atroci

Agitation in the North Over the Atrocious Crimes Against Free Suffrage—What Republicans Can Do.

Correspondence New York Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Dec. B.— "What are you going to do about it," asked the Democrate in regard to the Republican agitation of the late election frauds in South Carolina and the alleged violence in Louisians. "If any laws have been violated, they are State laws, and the States must be left to deal with the offenders. Neither your force legislation, nor the Constitutional amendment upon which it is based, reaches these cases. The Supreme Coart has decided this. This whole stir is made for the purpose of arousing sectional strife and to enable the Republicans to gain a party advantage."

stir is made for the purpose of arousing sectional strife and to enable the Republicans to gain a party advantage,"

The belief seems to be pretty general among Democrats, and to be shared to some extent by Republicans, that no further legislation under the Fifteenth Amendment is possible; that the Enforcement act itself has been declared by the Supreme Court to be defective; and that the power of Congress extends only to preventing the States from passing laws discriminating against the colored people in the matter of suffrage.

But the ground always held by the best Republican lawyers in Congress is that the Fifteenth Amendment authorizes Congress to pass any law that may be necessary in order to give it full force and effect in spirit as well as in letter. More than this, it is held by distinguished Republican Senators, and will hardly be denled by Democrats, that the original Constitution gave to Congress all the power necessary to enable it to control all the machinery of elections for members of Congress. The section conferring this power on Congress is the fourth of the first article, and is in part as follows:

"The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the piaces of choosing Senators."

Under this section, Congress has already fixed the time of electing both Senators and Representatives, and has enacted that United States Snpervisors and United States Deputy Marshais shall be present at elections for Representatives, with free access to the boxes during the voting and the counting of the votes. Under this same authority Congress may go still further and declare what kinds of ballots shall be used at elections of members of the House of Representatives, how they shall be received and counted, and even that such elections shall be managed and returns made by United States officers alone, thus correcting the very evul co

This decision, it will be seen, refers only to the Fourteenth Amendment, and in spite of it the best Republican lawyers of the Senate declare that the Fourteenth Amendment confers the right to enforce its provisions. The language "Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without a due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws," was, in substance, copied from Magna Charta; and it has always been held that the prohibitions in that great instrument upon depriving persons of rights, or denying protection, meant more than the most literal construction of the words would mean. They meant that the King should insure the enjoyments of these rights as well as not deny them. So in the present instance the Fourteents Amendment not only prohibits the States from depriving all clitzens of civil rights by formal enactment, but it makes it the duty of the States to take measures to insure all their clitzens in the enjoyment of these rights, and if they do not do this then Congress has the power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of the Constitution.

It has already been said that Republicans have held in regard to the Fifteenth Amendment that Congress-has the power to pass many more, and more stringent, laws than have yes been enacted in order to enforce its provisions. This was the ground held when the Enforcement bill was passed. Mr. Carpenter said of it at that time that "this smedment to the Constitution is ample, and clothes Congress with all power to secure the end-which it declares shall be accomplished." Others used somewhat similar language. The opinion of the Sapreme Court in the case of the United States against Reese does not shake this position in the least. It simply declares that the Enforcement act is defective, as will be seen by the following extracts:

"Rights or immunities created by or dependent

least. It simply declares that the killottemens act is defective, as will be seen by the following extracts:

"Rights or immunities created by or dependent upon the Constitution of the United States can be protected by Congress. The form and manner of the protection may be such as Congress in the legitimate exercise of its legislative discretion shall provide. This may be barred to meet the necessities of a particular right to be protected.

"The Fifteenth Amendment does not confer the right of suffrage upon any one. It prevents the States or the United States, however, from giving preference in this particular to one citizen of the United States over another on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Before its adoption this could be done. It was as much within the power of a State to exclude citizens of the United States from voting on account of race, etc., as it was on account of age, property, or education. Now it is not. If citizens of one race, having qualifications, are permitted by lay to vote, those of another, having the same qualifications, must be. Previous to this amendment there was no constitutional guarantee against this discretionism. Now there is, It follows that the

vote, those of another, having the same qualifications, must be. Previous to this amendment there was no constitutional guarantee against this discrimination. Now there is. It follows that the amendment has avested the citizens of the United States with a new Constitutional right which is within the protecting power of Congress. That right is exemption from discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. This, under the express provisions of the second section of the amendment, Congress may enforce by appropriate legislation.

"We must, therefore, decide that Congress has not yet provided by 'appropriate legislation' for the punishment of the offense charged in the indictment."

If, therefore, it becomes necessary for Congress to take the machinery of elections for Representatives out of the hand of State officers entirely, in order to insure monesty and fair treatment of all citizens, it can be done under the authority given by the original Constitution. If any State fails to insure all its citizens the rights and immunities guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment, Congress can take measures to secure the enjoyment of those rights. If the laws passed under the Pifleenth Amendment are defective, then they can be amended, and an investigation for the purpose of ascertaining whether legislation of either kind is necessary is eminently proper.

E. L. W.

FROM SITTING BULL'S CAMP. Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

Wood Mountains, N. W. Territory, Nov. 26.—
Sitting Bull, Little Knife, Long Dog, and Black
Moon are all camped on Frenchman's Creek, and
are all peaceably engaged in hunting. The whole
hostile camp were in a state of great excitement on
the arrival of the Chergina rungers, who reported

hostile camp were in a state of great excitement on the arrival of the Cheyenna runners, who reported that the whole camp would arrive in a few days, Maj. Walsh, commanding Fort Wood Mountains, went at once to the camp, which was located about one mile on the British side of the line, and staid three days, and finally persuaded the Indians, consisting of 500 lodges, to move back from the line. The Major reports that the Indians turned out about 1, 100 warrors, all well armed.

Sitting Bull and the Chiefs in council all decided that they would not cross the line, but that if the American soldiers came on the British soil they certainly would attack them.

Maj. Walsh had a "big talk" with the Indians, and impressed them that he did not want these constant accessions of boeties, and that he would never shake hands with Indians whe had behaved as those Cheyennes had toward women; and that the White Mother (Queen Victoria; would be sure to punish such men.

The Nea Perces are become quite settled and turned to pass a law forbidding hunting on the turnet to pass a law forbidding hunting on the

FIRES.

CLINTON, ILL. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
CLINTON, Ill., Dec. 12.—We learn, on what seems to be good authority, that on and after Jan. 1 the machinery, etc., which composes the Centralia shops of the Illinois Central will be moved and put up in the Central shops in this city. The large and commodious shops are well suited to the proposed change. This will increase the working force from thirty hands to about girty. It is also stated that after the same date all engineers, conductors, and brakemen will "lay over" here, instead of Centralia and Amboy. The divisions will be lengthened to 200 miles for passenger trains. A notice in the shops reads: "On and after Jan. I all engines will be subject to the order of W. B. McKenna. Master Mechanic at Clinton. Ill." They have formerly been under the control of the Amboy Master Mechanic.

Our people are greatly disappointed at the abrupt ending of the proposed air-line to St. Louis via Kenney.

The Springfield Division of the Central is now doing more work than it has since its organizamoved and put up in the Central shops in this doing more work than it has since its organiza-tion. Extras are running all the time in order that the Company may fill its contracts with its

AT MEMPHIS. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 18.—The cotton-gin of J. V. Patrick & Co., corner of Union and Third streets, was burned about 7 o'clock this morning, together with two bales of cotton stored it building. It was an old, rickety affair, and was insured for \$2,000 in the Royal, and \$700 in the Sun Mutual, both of New Orleans. A thousand dollars will cover the loss on the building, while the cotton, valued at about \$800, is a total loss. Is was in contemplation to tear away the building and erect a new one.

AT WAPELLO, IA. BURLINGTON, Ia., Dec. 18 .- A special to the Gazette says Col. John Bird's fine residence at Wapello, Is., was burned last night, with all its contents. But little insurance.

GOVERNMENT GOSSIP. There were 350 barrels of alcohol exported rom this city yesterday.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent bonds yesterday at the Sub-Treasury amounted to but \$300.

\$300.

The Sub-Treasury disbursements yesterday were \$134,000 in currency, \$4,000 in allver, and \$3,000 in gold.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to \$30,570, of which \$25,570 was for tax-paid spirits, \$3,043 for topacco and cigars, and \$388 for beer. The officials at the Custom-House were in

receipt of a circular yesterday, stating that the De-partment bad decided to sandon the practice of requiring labels on certain imported articles, such as canned goods, fish, etc. The average yield of spirits to the bushel of grain for the month of November for all the distilleries in this district was 398 gallons, which is greater than the average yield for any one month since May last.

Adolf Stein, of No. 375 South Halsted Adoir Stein, of No. 375 South Haisted street, was before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday on the charge of having failed to erase the st mos on an empty spirit case, and of having refiller the same. The defendant claimed that the failure was the work of a wicked employe, and the case was continued till to-day to give him a chance to produce the negligent one, the bail being fixed at \$500.

Assistant District-Attorney Thomson pro-Assistant District-Attorney Thomson pronounces an 'interview,' purporting to be heid
with him and published in an afternoon paper
Trursday, as being purely fictitious. He was made
to express therein the opinion that the alleged impeachment proceedings against Judge Blodgett
were unjustifiable, and a subsequent editorial
squib in the same paper gave him credit for placing
Judge Blodgett only a little lower than the angels,
Mr. Thomson stated yesterday to a Tranuxs reporter that he had expressed no such opinion as
was imputed to him in the aforesaid sheet, or, in
fact, any opinion whatever to the reporter thereof,
and, what was more, he had no opinion to express
in the matter anyhow.

Judge Lawrence is understood to have re-

tect all its citizens in the enjoyment of this principle if it is within its power. That duty was originally assumed by the States, and it still remains there. The only obligation resting apon the United States is to see that the States do not deny the right. This the amendment guarantees, but no more. The power of the National Government is limited to the enforcement of this guarantees, but no more. The power of the National Government is limited to the enforcement of this guarantees, but no more. The power of the National Government is limited to the enforcement of this guarantees, but no more. The power of the National Government is limited to the enforcement of this guarantees, but no more. The power of the National Government is limited to the enforcement of this guarantees. The power of the National Government is limited to the enforcement of this guarantees. The power of the National Government is limited to the enforcement of this guarantees. The power of the National Government is limited to the enforcement of this guarantees. The power of the National Government is limited to the enforcement of this guarantees. The power of the National Government is limited to the enforcement of this guarantees. The power of the National Government is limited to the enforcement of the purpose of the new set, it is generally understoon that they are considered assistance as to the purport of the new set, it is generally understoon that they are considered assistance as to the purport of the new set, it is generally understoon that they are considered assistance as to the purport of the new set, it is generally understoon that they are considered assistance as to the purport of the new set, it is generally understoon that they are considered as to the purport of the new set, it is generally understoon that they are considered as to the purport of the new set, it is generally understoon that they are considered as to the purport of the new set, it is generally understoon that they are considered as to the purport of the structions, nobody expects to ever know anything unless he be a confidante of the Judge, or unless he possess the power of mind-reading to a remarkable degree, or unless the progress of the cases in the Judge's hands should, as it probably will, give an inkling as to what has passed between himself and Washington on this point. It has, until lately, been supposed that Jim Keene was about the best man whom the reporters have come in contact with to keep his own comes! and not "give it away," out Judge Lawrence carries off the palm for being the closest-mouthed man in these, or perhaps any other, parts. He could give the Sphinx points any day in the week.

It is understood that the Curtom House.

other, parts. He could give the Sphinx points any day in the week.

It is understood that the Curtom-House indicted will turn up in Judge Blodgett's courtroom Monday, their ball requiring their appearance at that time. They are all supposed to have provided themselves with gilt-edged attorneys, and each and every one of them may be expected to "assume a wirtue," if he has it not, and to enter the pies of "not guilty" with the mighty indignation of a righteous man who has been hounded by a wicked and perverse Grand Jury. Of course they will all reiterate their desires for a speedy trial that their innocence may be brought out as the sun at noonday. As has been previously and often intimated. Potter and Hill will probably ask for separate trials, and the motion will probably be pushed with a good deal of vim and vigor,—as if there could be separate trials under an indictment for conspiracy. The Government will, of course, resist any such move, and there is a chance that these distinguished gentlemen from the East will not be accommodated according to their desires.

THE COUNTY BUILDING. The office of Storekeeper at the Insan Asylum is to be created, it is said, The default against Adolph Moses, entered a week ago in the Criminal Court, was set aside sterday upon his bringing in his prisoner.

The old Commissioners have not yet gotten their pay for their last quarter's services, except such as have discounted their vouchers. They got a taste of their mismanagement after all.

Mr. Schoeninger, late a Deputy under Kern, is to be added to Sheriff Hollmann's staff, if he has not already been. Schoeninger is a good officer, and some person will have to give way for him. The unfortunate individual is said to live on the North Side.

him. The unfortunate individual is said to live on the North Side.

The crowded condition of the Criminal Court room the last few days, and incident thereto the rash in getting in and out, has brought out the suggestion that in case of fire it would not be a very safe place. The doors all open inward, and without any excitement whatever it is sometimes with the greatest difficulty that the doors can be opened and agress obtained. That building is as liable to take fire as any other, and if it should happen on such a day as yesterday many lives would be lost. Only a few months ago a fire broke out in the court-room, but it happened that very few persons were there.

The Committee on Public Buildings and

would be lost. Only a few months ago a fire oroccont in the court-room, but it happened that very few persons were there.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service had another extended wrangle yesterday afternoon on the proposition to advance to McNeil & Son the withheld percentage on the Court-House work, amounting to over \$51,000, but no conclusion was reached. The argument advanced in favor of the allowance by some of the Commissioners was that unless the advance was made McNeil & Son (Walker) would go into bankraptey, etc. The argument against the allowance was that it would be a violation of the contract, but the more forcible one was that the county had no money to allow, and the further fact that the Treasurer-since there was no such thing as a Court-House Fund—had already refused to sign warrants drawn under the contract. Mr. Burling was in favor of the allowance, not withstanding these facts, and Messrs. Stewart and Coburn were halting between two opinions. Messrs. Ayars. Wood, Spodford, and Boose were unalterably opposed to any allowance, for the reasons given above. The facts are that walker has been ever since he commenced the work in financial distress, and, so far as money for Court-House purposes is concerned, the county is in the same fix. There is not a dollar in the Treasury to draw against, and cannot be for the next year unless the \$750,000 in bonds are issued, and, under the circumstances, it would seem a waste of time to further discuss the doing of something which it is utterly impossible to do at this time. It will be remembered that when Walker took the contract in the name of McNeill & Son the county had to advance him \$25,000 before he could set a stone, and, if the Commissioners will take the pains to inquire, they will find now that he has piedged \$30,000 against his next estimate, and that he is no better off than he was when he commenced the work. Even if the county had no exceedingly unwage under the circumstances to make any advances.

ises of another without con

premises of another without consent of the owner; asking for the reduction of the fees of county officers; disapproving the action of the National Grange in memorializing Congress to repeal the tax or obacco; and asking the National Grange to amend the Constitution in reference to degree members.

The committee appointed to consider the condition of the Granges report that the order is not in as promising a condition as formerly, and that both the number of Granges and their membership is smaller than formerly, but that the Granges now existing are on a firm basis.

The State Grange this afternoon adopted a resolution recommending that the county and district agricultural fairs be confined to their legitimate objects, of excluding horse-racing, side shows, and sales of intoxicating liquors.

The Grange adjourned to meet next year at a place to be selected by the Executive Committee.

THE RECOUNT.

Kern Still Hopes. A little more work was accomplished yesterday by the attorneys and ex-candidates interested in obtaining a recounting of the vote for Sheriff, and it is probable that the preparation of the bill has already been commenced. Col. Juessen stated to a Thibuxs reporter last evening that he did not think the bill would be filed before Monday; they had a week yet in which to file it, and he was so pre-seed with other matters that he did not think had a week yet in which to hie it, and he was so pressed with other matters that he did not think they would be ready before Monday.

In the examination of the returns yesterday the interested gentlemen present claim to have made some further discoveries in the way of discrepancies. They say that the newspapers published the following as the vote returned on the boad question by the Master in Chancery to the County

ancies. They say that the newspapers protesses, the following as the vote returned on the bond question by the Master in Chancery to the County Board: For, 15, 813; against, 14, 124; blanks, 26, 936; total, 56, 877. The correct vote, as obtained from the Court, the contestants give as follows: For, 15, 903; against, 14, 664; blanks, 26, 650; total, 57, 217. The difference between the totals of the above is 340.

To show that the returns have not been correctly made, and discrepancies and errors exist in the totals of the city and the country lowns, a tabulated statement has been gotten up. The total vote of the county on Superintenent of Public Instruction is given as 56, 955, and for State Treasurer, 56, 957,—a difference of two only. The contestants consider these as a fair average and a good criterion to go by, and compare the official vote—57, 217—on the bond question with them. The subtraction of the latter total from the one preceding it shows 740 as the difference, which the gentlemen think is too great to warrant them in believing that the returns for Sheriff were correct. They also show that, while the total vote of the county on the bond question, as returned by the Master in Chancery, is 55, 217, the names of voters on the poll-list number 58, 708—396 more than the number of votes returned.

The total official vote of the county for Sheriff is

number 58, 708—395 more than the number of votes returned.

The total official vote of the county for Sheriff in 58, 708, while the contestants claim, that the pollbooks show 57, 612, or 906 more names on the books than there were votes cast. The city pollbooks contain 46, 193 names of voters, and the country towns 11, 419. The official vote for Sheriff is as follows: Hoffmann, 24, 404; Kera, 20, 480. Ryan, 6, 31d; Dixon, 5,506; total, 56, 706. One precinct is represented to have 83 more votes returned than there are names on the poll-books.

The above are cited by the contestants as evidence that discrepancies in the returns exist, and they believe that, when the count is made by order of the Court, errors and fails returns exist, and they believe that, when the count is made by order of the Court, errors and fails returns enough to overcome Mr. Hoffmann's majority will be found, in which belief the recount will show them to have been mistaken.

been mistaken.

It is understood that P. J. O'Connell, the defeat ed County Commissioner from the Lake District will also apply presently for a recount.

SUICIDAL Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 18.—A young Germa: named L. W. Wertmueller, son of the proprie-tor of Wertmueller's Brewery, in Nashville, this State, shot himself through the brain about noon to-day, in Bergman's cigar store, on Main street. No cause is known, except that he had

street. No cause is known, except that he had been set down on by his father for too much worthlessness, and, being out of employment, without any means, became despondent, and sought relief with his pistol. He was shout 24 years old, and had been in Memphis about two months. He has a young wife in Nashville.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Dec. 13.—Herbert Kimball, who attempted suicide last Saturday night because his lady-love refused him, is rapidly recovering, and is now considered out of danger.

Special Olspatch to The Tribuna.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Dec. 13.—Charles Schwerin, an old and respected citizen of Burlington, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. Financial difficulties and hard drinking are the alleged causes.

MICHIGAN DENTISTS.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 13.—The State

Dental Association met here to-day, Dr. G. L.
Field, of Detroit, presiding, to consider matters which they contemplate laying before the Logislature, which meets an 1. They decided. to ask for an appropriation of \$7,000 per annum instead of \$4,500, as heretofore, and will claim this on the ground of the unprecedented growth of the college, which, during four years' existence, has had an annual average increase of 40 per cent,—a larger percentage than any oth-department here ever obtained. The Associ-tion also decided to memorialize the Legislatur for the passage of a law regulating the practice of dentistry in the State, the same to affect only those who commence practice in the State after it has taken effect.

SPORTING NEWS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Keokuk, Ia., Dec. 13.—A hundred-mile walk ing match for a purse of \$100 between G. O. Campbell, an amateur of this city, and Mmc. Dupree, the professional pedestrienne, was oncluded to-night. Campbell quit on his eighty-second mile, having walked that distance in nineteen hours and thirty-two minutes. At that time the contestants were even. Mue. Dupree completed the distance in four hours and fifty-seven minutes, walking the last mile and inty-seven minutes, waiking the last mile in eleven minutes.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The 100-mile walking match for \$400, between Miss Mary Marshell, of Chicago, and Dan Carrol, of Warren, Pa.. was won by the former, she being one lap ahead, and held that position since the fifty-third mile.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Jointer, Ill., Dec. 13.—A great deal of sorrow felt in Joliet and Will County for the death of Mr. Charles Clement, of this city, which oc curred on Wednesday evening at 5 o'clock. He was one of the pioneers of the northeastern part of the State, having come to Joliet nearly fifty years ago, when Indian-trading was a profitable business in this region. He was quite wealthy, but lived plainly and unostentatiously. A year ago he was stricken with paralysis, and on the Sth Instant he received a second stroke, from which he did not rady. He leaves a wife, one son, Mr. Arthur Clement, and one daughter, Miss Alice.

Special Dispatch to The Pribuna.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Marie Roze is under contract to sing with Her Majesty's Opera for contract to sing with Her Majesty's Opera for the next four months. The papers were signed to-day. She is to receive \$500 per week, and Henry Manleson, her manager, gets 20 per cent of the net receipts. Max Strakosch offered these terms by telegraph from Louisville Tuesday, but Mr. Mapleson, Sr., had the first chance and promptly made the contract. Minnie Hauk was threatened with arrest te-day for refusal to pay the costs of \$700 growing out of a lawsuit with Mrs. Pike some nine years ago. The arrest was not made, and the matter will probably be settled.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ADRIAN, Mich., Dec. 13.—Henry D. Taft. ADRIAN, Mich., Dec. 13.—Henry D. Taft, formerly a clothing merchant here, and at different times employed as time-keeper in the Lake Shore shops here and at Elkhart, has been taken to the Pontiac Insane Asylum. His dementia, originating from ill-health and business losses, took the form of the invention of electric and perpetual devices for igniting gas-burners, and he has negotiated with many parties in Detroit for the introduction of his chimerical discoveries.

THE GALENA JAIL. Special Disputch to 2.e Tribuna.
GALENA, Ill., Dec. 13.—After a spirited or GALENA, III., Dec. 13.—After a spirited competition on the part of some fifteen contractors, the Board of Supervisors to-day awarded the contract for building the Jo Daviess County Jail, in this city, recently destroyed by fire, to H. A. Streeter, of the Globe from Works, Chicago, for \$13,650, to be completed by Sept. 1, 1879. The contract for the masonry and woodwork has been sublet by Streeter to J. B. Gim, of this city. The jail is to be rebuilt on the site of the old one. Thus ends a vexed question.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES. FROM THE Hon. Thurlow Weed

dorsing Dr. Radway's R. R. R. Remedies At. ter Using them for Several Years

r Sir: Having for several years used your a doubtingly at first, but after experiencing by with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure ches doubtant at first, but after experiencials that efficacy with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure that a duty to thankrully acknowledge the advantage whave derived from them. The pills are resorted to what the confidence occasion requires, and always with the doubten often as occasion requires, and always with the doubten of the confidence o

R. R. R.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA. OHOLERA MORBU PEVER AND AGUE CURED AND PREVENTED BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA. DIPHTHERIA, INFLUENZA SORE THROAT.

DIFFIOULT BREATHING RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. BOWEL COMPLAINTS

Looseness, Distribes, Cholers Morbus, or paintal de the property of the bowels are scoped in fitness or two ty minutes by taking Hadway's fixedy Heller. No one cotton or infammation, no weakness or insuitode, will oliow the use of the R. R. Relief.

R.R.R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR

Reading this Advertisement need any one Suffer with Pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIE CURE FOR EVERY PAIN ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most exeruciating ays inflamination and cures Congestions the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other gland In from One to Twenty Minutes No matter how violent or excractating the pain, the Rheumatic Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous,

RADWAY'S READY RELIE AFFORD INSTANT EASE. Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladler,

Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza,

Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatien, Chilblains, and Prost Bits

The application of the Ready Relief to the part of

FEVER AND AGUE and Ague, and all other Majarious, Rilious, Scar Typhold, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by Radw Pilis), so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELL Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR CONTAGIOUS,
BE IT SEATED IN THE LUNGS OF SIGMACH, Skin or Hones, Flesh or Stomach, Skin or Hones, Flesh or Hones, Flesh

Liver Complaint, &c. Not only does the Sarsaparillian Remivest such a emediai agents in the cure of Chronic Serotunes, constitutional, and Skin Diseases, but it is the our opicitive cure for KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINT

OVARIAN TUMOR OF TEN YEARS GROWTH CURED By Dr. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

DR. RADWAY'S

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

fectly tasteless, elegantly coated with ye, regulate, purify, cleanse, and lway's Pills, for the cure of all disor-mach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Blade cases, Headache, Constipation, Coativ

READ " False and True." WINTER Growing Co

the Cro Views of Corres Northwestern

The Acreage Gene

Drough

Spring Wheat L Below Form gribu mate

NEBRAS Brownsville, Namaba area of fail wheat sown suffered by the drought. Small grain threshed yi JUNIATA, Adams Co., Dec usual amount of winter whi The crop looks well. Three The crop looks well. "Inrea WATERVILLE, Boone Ca., drought has retarded the wheat. Has not come up with wheat to thresh yet. The factory. One-half of the wiseted.

Lives B. Butler Co., Dec

the wheat to thresh the had been a count of the case of the least of least of the l

Small grain hearly at the the average.

Beathick, Gage Co., Dec. looks well. Usual srea threshed and yields very light ALDA, Hall Co., Dec. 18—sown than usual, and looks threshed. Yield not as good INDIANOLA, Reed Willow than the usual srea of your late. Small grains all excellent. FAIRBURY, Jefferson Co., eown the usual amount but for the drought the acrear doubled. The small grain is yield does not meet the ex-

WAYERLY, Lancaster C weather has prevented the leg. Hundreds of acres h More sown than last sea threshed. Yield tight.

PAWNER CITY, Pawnee Co., much winter wheat sown as h been if the ground had not be grain threshed and yields poor FALLS CITY, Richardson C naual area of winter wheat sow nsual area of winter wheal vell. Spring wheat is not a we anticipated. Lour Crrr, Sherman weather has interfered acreage of winter wheat he spring wheat has threshed than we expected. SEWARD, Seward Co., Dec. wheat looks thin. Not as year. Dry weather the cause Wiking Saline Co., Dec. looks bad on account of dribreshed. Yield not as larg-Hebron, Thayer Co., De wheat is looking reasonably ing the dry weather.

ALEXANDRIA, Thayer Combine within and floor. Small grain satisfactory.

satisfactory.
Palo, York Co., Dec. 18sown wheat will not amount
will have to be plowed up a
the dry weather. Small of
Wheat will not averabe over
RED CLOUD, Webster Co., MISSOUI Special Dispatches to Warrensauro, Johnson Winter wheat is looking t inge erop would have been ground been so dry and hard. Pickering. Nodaway Co., wheat-short and thin on at Twenty per cent more sown to Insula, Miller Co., Dec. 13 dry watther than have been to be some the control of the control of

dry weather we have had come up well. The ares of been increased.
Jameson, Daviess Co., JAMESON, Daviess Co., wheat, though sown late, I rain. More than the usual at ling has been done.

HARRISONVILLE, Cass Co., half the usual area of wheat on account of the drough threshed.

KIDERIDGE, Osage Co.: Do winter wheat sown one-sixti season. The new crop is Many fields well covered west HAZEL RUN, St. Francois acreage of winter wheat the Grop its good condition.

COLUMNIA, Boone Co., has reduced the amount of scant. The new crop has con growing finely.

cent. The new crup has com frowing finely.

For Lyon, Benton Co., quarters less winter when the wheat is not looking well drought. Grain all threshed.

Walnipt Shade, Taney C tate sown wheat looking this right. Usual area sown.

INDEPENDENCE, Jackson of the sown who were to wheat reduced by dreams un poorly and dying ou direct fully one-half.

Bustrando, Mississippi Co. wheat has not made rapid a quence of dry weather. The at the same as last year.

BLOOMFIELD, Stoddard Co. bew crop of wheat is in fine up to last season.

GAINESVILLE, OZARK CO., De up to last season.

GAINESVILLE, OZATK CO., D.

GAINESVILLE, Shellor Co., Der sent more winter when the training the season that the shellor Co. Wheat all threshed.

WARHINGTON, Franklin C.

ACTUAL SOWN this fall of will less than usual. Grain all holding wheat for an advance

SCRIBNER FOR 1879.

The Scribner Expedition to

Brazil.

"Old Maryland Manners,"
y a Southern author, follows.—s portuo quaintness and romance of Marylan utions of 150 years ago, the author's

"The Tile Club at Work,"

AYS REMEDIES.

PHURLOW WEED.

. R. R. DIARRHEA. OLERA MORBUS FEVER AND AGUE AY'S READY RELIEF.

M, NEURALGIA, ERIA, INFLUENZA, THROAT. DIFFICULT BREATHING. AY'S READY RELIEF.

COMPLAINTS

R.R. THE WORST PAINS to Twenty Minutes. ONE HOUR this Advertisement need

PAIN REMEDY

e to Twenty Minutes

the Kidneys, tion of the Bladder, the Bowels, Palpitation of the Heart Catarrh, Influenza.

Chilblains, and Prost Bites

GUR cured for fifty cents. There is int in this world that will cure Fever other Maiarious, Ellious, Scarlet, and other Fevers (aided by Radway's as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

RADWAY'S

arillian Resolvent.

AT BLOOD PURIFIER,

SPENITURE, HEREDITARY OR
CONTAGIOUS,
IT SEATED IN THE
BACK, Skin or Hones, Flesh or
THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING
THE FLUIDS.
The Sorfola Glandular Swelling,
the Cameerous Affections Syphillise
lang of the Lungs Dyspepsia, Water
say, White Swelling, Tumors of
Gout, Dropay, Sait Rheum, Bronm.

Complaint, &c. Barsaparillian Resolvent excel al the cure of Chronic, Serofulous 8kin Diseases, but it is the only BLADDER COMPLAINTS

IAN TUMOR PARS GROWTH CURED RADWAY'S

MEDIES. 6 CO., 32 Warren-st., N. Y.

RADWAY'S

e, Constipction. Costiveness. Biliousness. Fever, Inflammation at the land all derangements of the Inflammation arracted to effect a positive care containing no increury, mineral of

READ e and True." to RADWAT & COL, No. 32 WEB WINTER WHEAT.

Comprehensive Reports of Growing Condition of the Crop.

Views of Correspondents in the Northwestern and Border

The Acreage Generally Decreased in onsequence of Prevailing Drought.

Spring Wheat Likely to Fall Below Former Estimates.

NEBRASKA

BROWNSVILLE, Normana Co., Dec. 18.—Larger ares of fail wheat sown than ever. Has not suffered by the drought. Soil in good condition.

JUNIATA, Adams Co., Dec. 13.-More than the amount of winter wheat has been sown. neual amount of winter wheat has been sown. The crop looks well. Threshing moetly done. WATERVILLE, Boone Co., Dec. 18.—Extreme drought has retarded the growth of winter wheat Has not come up well. One-tenth of the wheat to thresh yet. Yields are not satisfactor. One-half of the wheat No. 3 or rejected. gs, Butler Co., Dec. 18 -The drought

educed our area of winter wheat. Spring t got all threshed yet. Yield one-third less KEARNEY, Buffalo Co., Dec. 13.—Five times panet, building Co., Dec. 13.—Five times such winter wheat sown as in any previous on. Thin on the ground on account of dry ther. Good rain two weeks ago has given it tari. Pre-sixths of the small grain threshed. lds satisfactory. ARFIRID, Clay Co., Dec. 18.—More than

SUTTON, Clay Co., Dec. 18.—Winter wheat

tourn, Cass Co., Dec. 13.—Very little eat has been sown. Small grain is threshed in the eastern and northern pearly all threshed in the eastern and northern portion of the county.

BLOOMINGTON, Franklin Co., Dec. 18.—The main area of winter wheat has been sown, but has not come up well. Fall has been so dry has the crop has been fujured. Small grains about threshed. Wheat is not going forward, as we expect a railroad in the Republican Valley

ont, Fillmore Co., Dec. 13.—Winter and made a good growth on account ather. An average acreage was sown, ain nearly all threshed. Yield above and the usual, and looks very well. Grain all breshed. Yield not as good as expected. IsplanoLa, Reed Willow Co., Dec. 18.—More han the usual area of winter wheat sown, at late. Small grains all threshed and yields

FARBURY, Jefferson Co., Dec. 18.—We have sown the usual amount of winter wheat. But for the drought the acreage would nave been doubled. The small grain is threshed, but the yield does not meet the expectations of the

washer has prevented the wheat from growless than prevented the wheat from growless Hundreds of acres have not aprouted.
Here sown than last season. Small grain
threshed. Yield light.

Pawker Citt, Pawnee Co., Dec. 13.—Not as
mach winter wheat sown as there would have
less if the ground had not been so dry.

Falls Citt, Richardson Co., Dec. 13.—The
nual area of winter wheat sown, and is looking
well. Spring wheat is not threshing out as well
as we anticipated.

Lore City. Sharman Co., Day, 18.—Dry

we anticlosted.

Lour Chr., Sherman Co., Dec. 18.—Dry weather has interfered with fall plowing, and areage of winter wheat has been reduced. String wheat has threshed out one-third less that we expected. SEWARD, Seward Co., Dec. 13.-The winter-

wheat looks thin. Not as much sown as last year. Dry weather the cause. Wilbur, Saifne Co., Dec. 13.—Winter wheat looks bad on account of drought. Small grain threshed. Yield not as large as we expected. Hennon, Thayer Co., Dec. 13.—The winter wheat is looking reasonably well notwithstanding the dry weather.

ARXANDRIA, Thayer Co., Dec. 13.—Early-two winter wheat looks well. The late-sown this and floor. Small grains threshed. Yield statisticatory.

Palo, York Co., Dec. 13.—All of the late-swn wheat will not amount to anything, and will have to be plowed up again on account of the dry weather. Small grain all threshed. he dry weather. Small grain wheat will not average over ton bushels.

And Octobro, Webster Co., Dec. 18.—Double the trea sown of winter wheat. The crop has come up well. Spring wheat all threshed, yield-in fourteen bushels to the acre.

MISSOURI. Special Dispatches to The Tribune,
Wannessung, Johnson Co., Dec. 13.—
Inter wheat is looking thin and sickly. A oge erop would have been sown had not the

PICERING. Nodaway Co., Dec. 13.—Winter theat short and thin on secount of drought. Is the per cent more sown than usual.

Is suit., Miller Co., Dec. 18.—Considering the y weather we have had, winter wheat has

os, Daviess Co., Dec. 13.—Winter at, though sown late, looks well. Needs More than the usual amount of fall plowhas been done.

IARRISONVILLE, Cass Co., Dec. 13.—Not over
the scular area of wheat sown this season
account of the drought. Wheat mostly

shed.

Infuliors, Osage Co., Dec. 18.—Acreage of fer wheat sown one-sixth greater than last on. The new crop is in good condition. It fields well covered weeks ago.

4221. Russ. St. Francois Co., Dec. 13.—The age of winter wheat the same as last year. It is not supplied to the same as last year.

RISE RUSE. St. Francois Co., Dec. 13.—Drought is good condition.

Columnia, Boone Co., Dec. 13.—Drought is reduced the amount of wheat sown 15 per cut. The new crop has come up well and is growing finely.

Total Lives, Benton Co., Dec. 13.—Three-quarters less winter wheat sown than usual. He wheat is not looking well on account of the drought. Grain all threshed.

WALSDIT SHADE. Taney Co., Dec. 13.—The me sown wheat looking thin. Early sown all rets. Usual area sown.

INDEPENDENCE, Jackson Co., Dec. 13.—The me of wheat reduced by drought. New crop came up poorly and dying out. Some fields reduced fully dop-half.

BESTIAND, Mississippi Co., Dec. 13.—Winter theat has not made rapid growth in consequence of dry weather. The area of wheat about the same as hast year.

BLOOMPIELD, Stoddard Co., Dec. 13.—The new crop of wheat is in fine condition. Area up to last tenders.

GAMPESVILLE, OZERK CO., Dec. 13.—Very large.

GARRSVILLE, Ozark Co., Dec. 13.—Very large or one of wines wheat sown. Grop doing well. Santarville, Shelby Co., Dec. 13.—Twenty one more winer wheat sown than last ref. Is now in good condition for winter. It now in good condition for winter. at all threshed.

Simporon, Franklin Co., Dec. 13.—The
ade sown this fall of winter wheat is much
than usual. Grain all threshed. Many
any wheat for an advance.

TOWA.

JOWA.

JOWA.

JOWA.

JOHN J.

JOWA.

JOHN J.

JOWA.

JOHN J.

JOWA.

JOW ing done, and the yield not as good INCINNATI, ADDADOOSE Co., Dec. 18.—The light has reduced the area of winter wheat in. The most of the crop looks well.

MIETISBUEG, Paio Alto Co., Dec. 13.—

e winter wheat sown here than ever. Looks
Farmers holding their wheat for an advance. We have just been over twenty coun-ties; this report holds good for all.

Cass, Clayton Co., Dec. 13.—Twenty per cent more winter wheat sown than usual, and is looking finely. Small grain all threshed;

is looking finely. Small grain all threshed; yields poor.

WATERLOO, Blackhawk Co., Dec. 13.—More than the usual area of winter sown. Twenty-five per cent. Small grain all threshed. Yields very light, and of interior quality.

ALLERION, Wayne Co., Dec. 13.—The new crop of winter wheat is coming up well. Small grain all threshed, with satisfactory yields.

LOGAN, Harrison Co., Dec. 13.—More than the gausi area of winter wheat sown. Crop in nsual area of winter wheat sown. Crop in I condition. Small grains threshed and yields poor.
LYONS, Chiaton Co., Dec. 13.—Considerable
more than the usual area of winter wheat
sown. The new crup is coming up very well.
Small grains all threshed and yielded fairly.

KANSAS.

Apecial Disputch to The Tribuna.

ARKANSAS CITT, Cowley Co., Dec. 13.—The festive grasshopper has eaten most all the wheat sown this fall. CLIPTON, Wilson Co., Dec. 13.-Winter whea

is looking remarkably well. The acrege ar average. Threshing all done; yielding moder ately.

BENTON, Butler Co., Dec. 13.—We had a snow-fall of about twelve inches on the last day of November, to the great benefit of the young, growing wheat. Soft, cloudy weather since.

CHESTER, Jefferson Co., Dec. 18.—Have had no cold weather set. Fall been dry for wheat but is still looking well. Snow, but it is all gone now. Great many hogs feeding, but few sold yet.

but is still looking well. Snow, but it is all gone now. Great many hogs feeding, but few sold yet.

McPmenson, McPherson Co., Dec. 13.—The area of winter wheat reduced on account of dry weather. The new crop has come up well. Small grain threshed.

McRiedax Valley, Osage Co., Dec. 13.—On account of the dry weather the usual area of winter wheat has not been sown by one-third. The wheat is very thin,—will not cover the ground this winter. Wheat sown in August ooks the best. We cannot have more than balf a crop. The early and late sown will not make more than one-third of a crop.

Rockport, Rooks Co., Dec. 13.—Three times the usual amount of winter wheat has been sown in our county this fall, and is looking finely.

inely.

Lobi, Barbour Co., Dec. 13.—Since our last rain winter wheat improved. About one-half the number of acres in wheat as sown last year.

Small grain all threshed. The yield surpasses Sunall grain all threshed. The yield surpasses the estimate.
STOCKDALE, Riley Co., Dec. 13.—But little winter wheat sown. Looking well., Threshing all done. Two-thirds of a crop. Farmers doing the usual smount of grumbling about hard times. Corn, 15c. Wheat, 35@60c. Hogs, 2c. BENTON, Butler Co., Dec. 13.—Have made a trip through the county. The young wheat looks generally much better than I expected to see it. The weather still very dry.
GRAND, HAVEN, Usage Co., Dec. 13.—Earlysown winter wheat doing well. Area sown one-half more than last season. Late-sown looks bad.

inely.

OAK GROVE, Dodge Co., Dec. 13.—Winter wheat doing well. Looke fine. Larger acreage sown than last year.

SUMNER, Barron Co., Dec. 13.—More than the usual area of winter wheat sown, but the growth is light on account of dry weather.

BARAGO, Sauk Co., Dec. 18.—The acreage of winter wheat increased fully 100 per cent. Looks very fine. Have had plenty of rain all the fall. Small grain is all threshed. Yield very satisfactory, except spring wheat.

RICHLAND, Richland Co., Dec. 13.—The usual amount of winter wheat sown and is looking well. Small grain threshed.

Special Disputes to The Tribune.
GOODLAND, Newton Co., Dec. 13.—Winter wheat looking fine. Larger acreage sown thap

TERRE HAUTE, Vigo Co., Dec. 18.-We have sown an average crop of winter wheat. The new crop has done well so far. Grain all threshed, and yield not over two-thirds of last year.

ELIMODD, Madison Co., Dec. 13.—The acreage of winter wheat sown is larger than last year.

Our winter wheat threshed out eighteen bushels

MICHIGAN.

Special Denasches to The Tribune.

DELHI MILLS, Washtenaw Co., Dec. 13.—Not s much winter wheat sown as usual. The new crop has come up well.

GHANT, Mason Co., Dec. 13.—Larger amount of winter wheat sown than usual.

LELAND, Leelanaw Co., Dec. 18.—An average crop of winter wheat sown.

Cirr op Cosuna, Siliawassee Co., Dec. 13.—Weather has been very favorable for the growing crop of winter wheat. Has come up well.

MONTANA.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

BOZEMAN, Gallatin Co., Dec. 18.—We have nown the same area of winter wheat as last year. Both winter and spring wheat are threshing out weil. Will average fully thirty-five bushels per sere. One field threshed out fifty bushels.

Most of our farmers are holding for better KENTUCKY. Special Dispatch to the Tribune.

PREBROKE, Christian Co., Dec. 13.—More than the usual acreage of winter wheat sown.
The drought has materially affected some soils, and wheat has been resown. The new crop is coming up well. Grain mostly threshed, and is

TENNESSEE. Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 18.—The usual area

of winter wheat was sown, but has come up poorly on account of dry weather. Not over half a crop of wheat. The yield of corn not over two-thirds of a crop.

EDISON IN ENGLAND.

A late London letter says of Edison's electric light and other inventions:

"Mr. Edison fairly divides the attention of the British public with Shere All, and is, on the whole, much more fairly freated. Everything about him and him discoveries is engerly published, while the letter in which Shere All has replied to Lord Lytton is still withheld, and all sorts of vague but unflattering accounts of it are given. A watch was kept on the Patent Office for Mr. Edison's application in respect to the electric light, and some chargin was expressed at his delay in supplying an exact and fell definition of his discovery. Recently the Tending Journal—still so called for want of anacessed—devoted two columns in large type to "Edison's Tasimeter." The merits both of the instrument and its inventor are ungradgingly recognized, and the writer—syldently a scientific man—ventures to predict that before many years have passed the tasimeter will be ranked autong the most effective of those instruments by which science has undeavored to alove the mysteries of molecular physics." In fact, nobody any longer pretends to disparage Mr. Edison, or to doubt the practical value of his genius. Nowody, unless the a Tory Baronet of Devonshire. Sir Lawrence Palk, who meers at Mr. Edison as a 'Yankee," and talmier me shareholders may still sleep soundly in their beds. Yet there was never a more remarkable tribute to the resultation of an inventor than that which these same gas chareholders and the rest of the public paid Mr. Edison on the first assouncement that he

course, quite independently of Mr. Edison's dis-course, quite independently of Mr. Edison's dis-courses. A good deal of money is spent on them, spite of the probability that they may all be speedily superseded. The Time itself has sloopted the Rapieff light, which will soon be on trial in its press and composing rooms."

MARINE NEWS.

MILWAUKEE. Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

Milwauger, Dec. 13.—The tage Hagerman and dues arrived here from Chicago at an early hour his morning towing a dredge.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Emz, Pn., Dec. 13.—The prop D. Ballentine is cading 600 tons of coal for Milwaukee. She receives 60 cents per ton.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Dec. 13.-Cieared-Prop Colorado, leveland; barge William Treat, Bay City.

NAVIGATION NOTES. ave been running to the east shore to lay up for nave seen ranning to the east shore to lay up for the rest of the winter.

The prop Depere arrived here yesterday from Milwankee. She is the winter boat of the Goodrich Transportation Company, and will ply between Chicago and west shore ports as often as weather will permit. The prop G. P. Heath came in from Saugatuck. These were the only arrivals yesterday, and there were no departures of sail craft.

PORT OF CHICAGO The following are the arrivals and actual snilings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10

o'clock last night:

ABRIVALS.

Prop De Pere, Milwaukee, aundries, Rush street.

Prop G. P. Heath, Saustinck, sundries, Rush street.

ACTIAL SAILLEGS.

Prop Norman, Manistee, sundries.

Scow Frankle Wilcox, Muskegon, light.

CHARTER OAK.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Life-Insur-ance Conspiracy Trial at Hartford, Conn. Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 13.—The most im-portant testimony in the Charter Oak conspira-cy trial to-day was that of President Batterson, of the Travelers Insurance Company, as to a conversation with S. H. White, ex-Vice-Presi-dent of the Charter Oak, a short time after the conversation with S. H. White, ex-Vice-Presidents of the Charter Oak, a short time after the trough the county. The young wheat looks generally much better than I axpected to see it. The weather still very dy.

Grand, HAVEN, Casac Co., Dec. 18.—Early-sown winter wheat doing well. Area sown one-half more than last season. Late-sown looks bad.

OHIO.

Suector Dissistents to The Tribune.

Fighlart, Haureck Co., Dec. 18.—We have had a splendid fall for seeding. Wheat came up well, and looks as good as I ever-saw it at this season of the year. The usual area of wheat was sown. Grain all threshed.

Woodstrillon, Monte Co., Dec. 18.—The acreage of wheat put in this fall is up to the average. The new wheat looks well.

RAVENA, Portage Co., Dec. 18.—Rather more wheat sown than last season. Crop in good condition.

Massyrisumo, Montgomery Co., Dec. 18.—The stream of winter wheat sown. The crop is growing finely. Wheat mot all threshed yet.

DEFINACE, Definance Co., Dec. 13.—The stream of winter wheat has been increased. Weather has been favorable to its growth, and is in good or der for winter.

'ligoryto, Wood Co., Dec. 18.—The stream of winter wheat has been increased. Weather has been favorable to its growth, and is in good or der for winter.

'ligoryto, Wood Co., Dec. 18.—The stream of winter wheat has been increased. Weather has been favorable to its growth, and is in good or der for winter.

'ligoryto, Wood Co., Dec. 18.—The stream of winter wheat sown then usual area of winter wheat sown. The crop has come up thin. Small grain threshed and yields satisfactorily.

Wistory, Wood Co., Dec. 18.—The usual area of winter wheat sown. The crop has come up thin. Small grain threshed and yields satisfactorily.

Wistory like winter wheat sown than is all dope, and crop sold averaging 85 cents.

Wistory, Wood Co., Dec. 18.—The usual area of winter wheat sown. The crop has come up thin. Small grain threshed and yields satisfactorily.

Wistory like vinter wheat town the company and some other tensor of the company and some othe

INDIGNATION. Madison, Wis., Dec. 13 .- The case of the ed States vs. Edward Harris, of Mineral Point, charged with passing a counterfeit \$50 oill on one C. McGinnis, a commercial traveler of Chicago, was given to the jury, who were only ont a few minutes and acquitted him of the charge. A strong opinion prevails that Mc-Ginnis ought to be indicted for perjury.

KATHAIBON.

SAVE TO LEARN HOW TO DO YOUR IT READ AND HEED HAIR WHAT FOLLOWS.

SAVE YOUR HAIR.—The laws of Health and Longevity demand it, the customs of social life require it. The matter is of great importance in every way.

BEAUTIFT YOUR HAIR.-It is the surpassing crown of glory, and for the loss of it there CULTIVATE YOUR HAIR .- For by no

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

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Besides being the best hair dressing ever produced, Lyon's Hathairon will positively prevent grayness, and will re-store new hair to bald heads, if the roots and follieles are not destroyed. It actually performs these seeming miracles, of which the following is

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I had been entirely bald for several years, constitutional, I suppose. I used a few bottles of Kathairon, and, to my great surprise, I have a thick growth of young hair. COL JOHN L. DORRANCE, U. S. A.

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I. To Cure Raldness. 2. To Restore Gray Hair.
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have been introduced as specialties into this manket by Mr. Jevne, and that, in addition thereto ket by Mr. Jevne, and that, in addition thereto, an endless quantity of every conceivable variety of fine groceries are to be found at this establishment. When Piant's Extra Flour can be bought for \$6.75 per barrel, and where fine Japan Tea can be procured at 40 cents per pound, there is little cause for comment. Owing to the constant demand of a great number of customers, a wine department has just been opened, the contents of which are strictly for family use and medicinal purposes. All the goods contained in this department are of the choicest quality, and are selected by a good judge.

Smokers should bear in mind that, however fasticious their wants, they can be all supplied.

In conclusion, it can only be said that all who are planning for the holidays, or who are in need of the best table goods at the lowest possible prices, should by all means visit the Hong Kong Tea Store, Nos. 110 and 112 Madison street. Please bear in mind that goods are delivered free to all parts of the city or to depots, and also that country orders receive special attention. C. Jevna, Proprietor, 110 and 112 Madison street.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'CORMICK HALL. MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, HERR AUGUST

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The Greatest Living Violinist, assisted by MME. THERESA CARRENO,
The Eminent Planist

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LAST MATINEE OF THE UNION SQUARE COM-MOTHER AND SON! Ladies are requested to purchase their tickets in advance to avoid the crowd at the doors.

One-half the evening prices. 50 cents for a reserved part: 36 pents admission.

SAM DEVERE,
In his new Musical Sensational Drama in four acts,
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Will close Christmas Eve. Till then open day and evening. Admittance, 25 cents.

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Monday, Dec. 16-C. W. Barry's Dramatization of frs. M. E. Braddon's Novel, DEAD MEN'S SHOES. M'CORMICK HALL. GREAT WRESTLING CONTEST

Between the Celebrated Athletes, JOHN McMAJION, of Chicago, Ill., and J. H. McLAJ GHLIN, of Detroit, Mich., for 82,000 and the Champlon Belt of the World, will positively take place this evening, Dec. 14, 1878. UNION PARK CONG'L CHURCH.

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ity of the Hong Kong Tea Store, 110 and 112 Madison-st.

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The Chicago Press indores that of Paris and New York Reserved Seats without extra charge. Box Office open Ill day from 8:30 a. m. uptil end of the night perform thes. Mathress Wednesday and Saurday at 2. Monday—BUFFALO BILL and Double Combination

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HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Grand Double Bill this afternoon at 2 p. m., when the charming young actress and vocalist, Will appear as THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT with the best numbers of the Opera. To be followed by Shakapeare's comedy, KATHERINE AND PETRU. CHIO. This evening at 8. the great Parisian success (rist time here), THE GRASSHOPPER. The Grasshopper, Miss Effic Eliec. Montay, Dec. 16, EMERSON'S MISSTRELS and the BIG FUUIS, Big 4.

Two free lectures by Prof. O. S. FOWLER, Monday and ursday evenings, Dec. 16 and 19. "Phrenololled to Life, Health, Self-Culture, and Bus

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AMERIQUE, Deliord, ... Wednesday, Dec. 18, 12 noon FEANCE, Trudelle...... Wednesday, Dec. 28, 6:30 and LABRAFFOR, Samelier... Wednesday, Jan. 8:30° a to PRICE OF FASS AGE IN GOLD (including wine): Third Callia, 335.

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Cabins 255 to 850. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.
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The Steamanly City of Chester will sail from New York for Liverbook &c. dn. Thursday, Dec. 19, at 1:00 p. m. Cabin pessage, \$100, 880, and \$50; steerage, the carry no live stock of any kind. Company's office, 22 South Clark st., chicago, FEANCIS C. BROWN. Gen'l West'n Agt.

COCOA HAIR-DRESSING.

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WIDDIN NOTES & CARDS. Elegant Styles, Shortest Notes, Lord Money, Stationery and Fire Brayer, Stationery and Fire Brayer, Stationery and Fire Washington etc., To Washington etc., Cor. Openburn

by W. M. Laffan, is a description of the or and life of one of the New York outgrowth decorative art. The design for filed mar piece by Abbey, the file in relief by O'Doneov the sculptor, and other tiles or sketches companying, by Hopkinson Sairra, Wisselbour, Chass, Walter Paris, Whis, R. Hart, Wisseringon, Quartler, and the suit will be found unique and charming. This be followed, in February, by another "Club" article, showing the Club "on tramp." "Haworth's," Mrs. Burnett's new novel, is continued. I Christian Union says of this, "Haworth's folds with a vigor that recalls the earlier, is better stories of George Ellot." And anot paper, "The opening chapters seem to prom a novel of as much strength and artistic magement as the one that first gave her fame."

Of the three poems delivered at the Centre Chub in memory of William Cullen Bryant,

Bayard Taylor's "Leonardo da Vinci,"
by Clarence Cook, brings with it copies o
ardo's masterpieces, "The Last St
"Mona Liss," etc., engraved by Man
Cole, and shows him not only as a great s
but as the most "onderful inventor of a
"The Mountain Lakes of Californ

rom the pen of John Muis, the natually illustrated by Thomas Monan.

Boyesen's "Falconberg" Boyesen's "Palcomberg"
continues. This novel is now being translated into several languages in Europe.

Among the meny other papers are two short stories, "Century Plants," by Labella T. HOPKINS, author of "Miss Widgery's Evenings," etc., and "Nimon," by Ambie Pohters; "Colleges Haring," by Charles F. Thwinse, a reply to Mr. Richardson's paper, in November Schinner, on Western Raliroads vs. Patent Laws, by the Secretary of the Western Railroad Association, Mr. J. H. Raymond; an interesting article, "At the Old Bull's Head," with illustrations by Kelly, and Muhrman, an artist lately from Munich, and new to the art-admirers of Schinner. "The world's Work" has a description of a novel measuring machine and other important inventions.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. The most important series of illustrated papers which has appeared in Scrimmar's Monthly since "The Great South," by Edward King, will be a series on Brasil, to be brought out in Scrimmar during the year '70. The articles will be of great practical value in respect to the new commercial relations between this country and Brafil, and no expense will be spared in matter and illustrations. This series will alone be worth the subscription price, while in every other-department we shall endeavor to make the magazine surpass all previous efforts. he magazine surpass all previous eff. \$4 a year; 85 cents a number. January number ready Dec. 14.

SURIBNER & CO., New York.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. "Christmas comes but once a year";
St. Nicholas comes each month, but to the
hristmas season it brings its chiefest treasures.
JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER cens the Holiday issue with a long and lovely cen, "THE VOYAGE OF THE 'JETTIE'"; CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER

contributes a charming characteristic aketch
"What shall He do with Heal";

FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT,
author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," etc., has
fairy story, "Bernno the White Brick"; BERIND THE WHITE B

contributes "GOLDLOCKS AND SILVER LOCKS"; OLIVE THORNE a bright parlor drama—"Ten Dollaus"; JULIAN HAWTHORNE begins a fairy story, "RUMPTY DUDGET'S Tow-gr," that will captivate the hearts of all the children. Indeed this may almost be called

A FAIRY NUMBER.

Besides the tales above, of fays and sprites,

MARY MAPES DODGE
has a story, "Wondering Tox," and one for
younger readers, of a little girl who wanted to
visit the moon, exquisitely illustrated in sil-SUSAN COOLIDGE

furnishes a poem, "The Old Store Bases," (A new story for girls, "ETERRIGHT." by this popular writer, begins in February St. Nicholas.)

FRANK R. STOCKTON'S Serial for boys,
"A JOLLY FELLOWSHIP," n interesting record of boys' travel and adven-ure in Florida and the Bahamas, is continued and
"CHILDREN'S DAY AT ST. PAUL'S,"
with illustrations by Miss Karm GREENAWAY,
of Loudon, will be found of rare entertainment.
Of the artists, Dielman, Alfred Kappes, J. C.
Beard, Kelly, Fidelia Bridges, Granville Perkins,
Addie Ledyard, Alfred Fredericks, F. S. Church,
Sol Eytinge, Jessie Curtis, and C. S. Reinbart
are represented in this Christmas number of THE CHILDREN'S ART MAGAZINE."

The best Holiday present is a subscription to Price, \$3 a Year ; 25 cente a Number Buy the Christmas number; if you like it try the pragazine for a year. Ready Dec. 14. APPLETONS' JOURNAL,

A Magazine of General Literature FOR 1879. APPLETON' JOURNAL Is devote d to literature of a high order of excellence, original and selected. The leading minds in all countries now contribute shelf bear intellectual work to the magazines and reviews; and, in order that APPLETON'S JOURNAL may adequately reflect the intellectual activity of the time this expressed, it will admit to its pages a selection of the more noteworthy papers that some from the peace? these writters.

Fiotion will still occurred.

writers. Fiction will still occupy a place in the Journat, and descriptive papers will appears but large place will be given to articles bearing upon literary and art topics, to discussions of social and political progress, to papers addressed distinctly to the intellectual tastes of the public, or devoted to subjects in which the public welfare or public estiture is concerned.

Contents of Number for January-New Ready. THE BOMANCE OF A PAINTER, Part Pirst. From the French of Ferdinand Fabre.
THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By T. E. Kebbel.
CHRYSANTHEMA GATHERED FROM THE GREEK ANTHOLOGY. By William M. Hardings.
AN ART BUDGET.
I. The Underhable in Art.—II. Becent Art. By W. H. Maileet.—III. The Limits of Modern Art-Criticism. Chapit to the brooking.) By E. S. J. Tyrwhits.
LEPHANT CATCURED.

CLEPHANT-CATCHING.
THE DIRTETIC USE OF WINES By George L
Austin, M. D.
**ETRARCH. PETRARCH.

"A MAN MAY NOT MARRY HIS GRAYDMOTHER."
BY Horace E. Soudder.

EDITOR'S TABLE: American Painters—Certain
Characteristics of Recent French Piction.
BOOKS ON THE DAY: "Modern Frenchmen"—
"Hypicole of the Brain and Nerves, and the Cure of
Nervousness"—"Songs of Italy"—"The Europeisss"—"The French Revolutionary Epoch"—
"Prince Dismarch's Letters to his Wife, his Sincer,
and Others"—"Jean Teterol's Idea."

19

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Neuralgia, Rheumatism,

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Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Drossyer, Incontinence of Urice, Bright iria, and in all cases where there are, so rethe water is thick, cloudy, note like the white of an egg, or eatil, or there is a morbid, dark, and white bone-dust deposits, and cking, burning sengation when rast-

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Cipher Dispatche

GENERAL NEWS. J. H. McLaughlin, the wrestler, is at

The Hon. William Laveley, Springfield, Ill., is registered at the Tremont.

J. McC. Creighton, General Man he Empire Line, is at the Pacific.

A meeting of the employes of the late W.
Simpson was held yesterday afternoon, at hich resolutions expressive of their appreciation the character of the deceased and of their sorwat his untimely taking-off were read and animously adopted.

Mr. J. H. Mack, advance agent for the nion Suare Company, now playing at liaverly's, aves to-day for New Orleans. The company is appear Monday. Thesday, and Wednesday in lawankee, and will then depart for the Crescentity, to fill an engagement there.

Mrs. Phebe E. Gibbons, of Pennsylvania, fil known in literary circles as the author of Pennsylvania Dutch" in the Atlantic several are ago, and of "The Miners of Scranton" in

ons are pouring in upon the Judge tate and County Courts for nominations a of the Peace, notwithstanding the Gov State Senate for confirmation before Earch or il. The term of the office is four years from 1st of next April. It is said that a number of I-known attorneys have sent in petitions asking the places, and ex-Superintendent-of-Police key is an applicant along with ex-Police-Comstoner Frown. The present incumbents are didates, and two of the Judges are reported to e said that they would probably be renominat-

pondent mood, in consequence of his affictions.

Engine House No. 10, on Pacific avenue, will once a week hereafter be turned into a schoollouise for the benefit of the enrineers of the Fire
department. The object is to give them a theoecical as well as a practical insight into the workng of the engines of which they have chargefire-Marshal Benner and Assistant Petric (the leter ceing a professional engineer) are the instructrow. There were thirty-one in the class yesterday,
and they were instructed and questioned at length,
and had explained to them all the recently-discovred matters of interest. The engineers are a fineooking, intelligent hody of men; they appreciate
motives of their chief, and the school will
oubtless be a success,

Davis at the last session for the relief of the broken Chicago savings hanks. There is go law for taxing a savings bank pare and simple, but it has been claimed that these banks were subject to a tax, or a pensity, for doing a commercial business, and anless the measure goes through several thousands of doilars will have to be turned over by the Receivers to the Government, all of which, of course, will simply come out of the money which should, and otherwise would, go to the needy depositors. The bill based the Senste last year, and was read the first time in the House. It was thereupon referred to the Committee ou Ways and Means, and has been swallowed up in the mass of stuff in Fernando Wood's possession ever since. Dr. Tarpin goes to Washington armed with strong letters from prominent Chicago people, including a number of bankers and business men, urging the immediate passage of the bill, and it is more then probable that the triumph of this eminently just and proper measure will be heard of at an early day.

Benjamin J. Hawkins is one of our col-

the triumph of this eminently just and proper measure will be heard of at an early day.

Benjamin J. Hawkins is one of our colored brethren, and, as stated in yesterday's Tringus, he is likewise a defaulter. Hawkins was the Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements for the Convention of the G. U. O. O. F., which has just closed its session in this city. It was his duty as Secretary to receive all moneys paid in and to turn over the same to the Treasurer. He acted under the rules, and gave entire satisfaction until Saturday night. At that time the Committee met for the perpose of receiving the money collected by the sub-committees. As the Treasurer was not at the meeting, liawkins, of course, kept the money, it being understood that he would turn it over at the first opportunity. The same state of affairs had occurred the previous night, and nothing was thought of it. At the meeting Monday, however, Hawkins was absent, and so was the money. Early Tuesday morning one of the Committee was aroused by an anxious colored sister who demanded her "Ben." That was the last place the disconsoiate wife should have gone to, for he had gone to meet Angell. The Council has offered a reward of \$100 for the apprehension of Hawkins, and sent out 1,000 copies of his nontograph to foreign lodges. The Order intend to make an example of this very odd fellow, and will prosecute the search with great vigor. There are some rumors of bad management which permitted Hawkins to get away as he did, and a thorough investigation is in progress. The amount of the defalcation is placed at \$500, but the Council are willing to spend much more to secure his arrest.

There was a largely attended meeting yested with the progress of th

at \$500, but the Council are willing to spend much more to secure his arrest.

There was a largely attended meeting yesterday afternoon in the lecture-room of the First Meth-dist Church of the ladies who are interested in the proposed Carnival of Authors to be given for two weeks at the Exposition Building, commencing April 17. Mrs. G. B. Marsh presided. A communication was read from the Rev. Clinton Locke stating that St. Luke's Hospital would be unable to participate in the Carnival, and the institution was accordingly granted leave to withdraw. The Executive Committee was empowered to fill all vacancies in the management, and to select such institutions to fill the places of those which have withdrawn as they see fit. The Committee on Resolutions, through Mrs. E. G. Clarke, presented a series of rules for the government of those in charge of the Carnival. The rules, which are substantially the same as those adopted at the St. Louis Carnival, were carried without dissent. The following list of committees was adopted, and a Chairman chosen for each committee. Finance, Mrs. Carse; Building, Mrs. Clark; Decorations, Mrs. Lowe, of St. Louis, Collection, Mrs. J. C. Hilton; Records, Mrs. Howell Refreshments, Mrs. Andrews; Printing, Mrs. Beveridge; Railroads, Mrs. G. B. Marsh. There are several other committees whose Chairmen are yet to be decided upon. The committees will consist of one representative from each institution. Miss Frances E. Willard is to be the editor of the daily paper to be printed during the Carnival. The Executive Committee, which is composed of the officers of the various chartities, will have the general charge of the Carnival. The meeting yesterials was very narmonious, and the success of the Carnival seems to be assured. After a lengthy session spent in discussing various minor details of the proposed entertainment, the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

EFFECT OF STIMULANTS ON THE BRAIN. Dr. D'Unger, the discoverer of the Cinchona.**

Dr. D'Unger, the discoverer of the cinchons remedy, and now here at the Palmer Honse, promises to give the public, at as early a day as possible, a full account of how artificial stimulants reach and act upon the brain. It will be written in plain language, so that those who run may read. The idea of such a reveiation has been suggested to him by several physicians who have become

The idea of such a revelation has been suggested to him by several physicians who have become deeply interested in and converts to his theory.

TILDEN WINS HIS BIG LAWSUIT.

The Supreme Court of Michigan has decided the case of the New York Iron Mine, complainant in error, vs. The First National Bank of Negaunee. The opinion is very lengthy, and delivered by Cooley, Justice, all the Justices concurring.

This suit, it will be remembered, was an attempt to bind Sameel J. Tilden, who substantially owns the New York Iron Mine, by promissory notes which were made by W. F. Wetmore, who was the general agent of that mine at Ishpeming. Mich. The court below decided in favor of the National Bank of Negaunee, holder of the notes, and this decision has been reversed by the Supreme Court, which decides every point in favor of Mr. Tilden. There were upwards of \$90,000 involved in this suit, for all which it was attempted to make Mr. Tilden responsible. The Supreme Court decides that it is not the custom nor within the power of mining agents, unless specially authorized, to make promissory notes or commercial paper, and that there was no recognition of this paper in any way by Mr. Tilden. This is a great triumph for Mr. Tilden, as well in a pecuniary sense as because the local pressure was very strong against him on account of his refusal to honor these notes when they became known to him.

**Trement House—Br. C. Stelee, Omaha; Dr. A. R. Nichol, Sparta, Wis. George C. Fuller, Detroit; Ira Sames, Mathoon, Br., T. S. Cole, Wheeling, W. Ya; B. A. Brown Peeria; A. C. Norvell, Loke Superin, A. Sawrman House—Br. Attrill, New York; J. Kirkpairick, Palmer, Mich.: Robert Riddie, Pitzs burg; G. W. Gillette, St. Louis; Charles Michael—William McKenzle, Dundee, Scotland; John I. Half, Blairstown, N. J. W. Deane, Madson; J. B. Milliamson, Cincinnal; E. K. Vickery, Baltimore; S. Patam, San Francisco., "Palmer House—M. A. Hold, Well, J. R. Hall, Balthout—William McKenzle, Dundee, Scotland; John I. Half, Blairstown, N. J.; W. G. Roberts, S

THE CITY-HALL.

The license receipts were \$100. The Fire Department will be paid \$25,000

The scrip-clerk lessened his pile

No certificates of 1877 were redeer ers are unwilling to part with them. It is understood that Ald. Cullerton is barking in the brewing business; at least

about emoarking in the ordering so Ald. Stauber says.

Two cases of diphthoria and nine of sear-let fever were reported to the health authorities. Five of the latter were in a lump. The Comptroller paid Justice Scully \$633, which represents his fees and the costs in change of venue cases from Dec. 1, 1877, to Oct. 1, 1878.

of venue cases from Dec. 1, 1877, to Oct. 1, 1878.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys,
South Division, got together and decided to recommend the repeal of the ordinance for widening
Farrell street.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys met
in the afternoon and decided to recommend the
passage of orders for the paving of Washington
street, from Clinton to Leavitt, and Desplaines,
from Fulton to Madison.

The Department of Public Works opened bids for 7,000 feet of twelve and afteen such pipe sewers. The lowest bidders were John Lyons and John McNichols, and, though the contracts were not awarded, they will probably get them.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Dec. 13.—I received a polite call John Forsythe, Esq., at my desk yesterday, who claimed that he was aggreed by my letter to This Trusums of the 11th mst. He said that he was the

THAT CIGAR BET. To the Editor of The Tribune. CRICAGO, Dec. 13. - When I first saw your CRICAGO, Dec. 13.—When I first saw your "cl-gar conundrum" I did not answer it, because I thought it was so easy anybody would be able to; but the right one has yet to come, and I send in mine. For explanation I refer to the question: B has no change; he gets change of C, pays A \$9.50 and a 10-cent cigar, and he has 10 cents for the cigar; C comes and says the \$10 william is coun-terfeit; B pays C a good \$10 william; how much is B loser by the deal? B goes and gets his \$10 wil-iam changed by C, and when C discovers it isn. s. be brings it back to B, who gives C \$10 in good money, and B loses just \$10 by the operation. B received 10 cents for the cigar he sold, and conse-quently that cuts no figure in the question of loss. Yours, etc.

KID-GLOVE CERTIFICATES. make their own selections as to make, shade, and a perfect fit, and avoid the unpleasantness of presenting a lady with the wrong sizes and Certificates are gotten up in elegant style a the Paris Kid Glove Depot, 94 State street.

FINE LEATHER GOODS. in their minds as to what to buy for present that they just step in at Merker Bros'., SS Stat street. They are sure to be surprised at the wonderful assortment on display.

THIRD MICHIGAN. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 13.—The old Third Michigan Infantry Regiment, holding its

OPEN YOUR HEART.
Be good to yourself, now that Christmas is coming. Give yourself the benefit of all things worth having. Let your mind expand and cultivate your understanding, but, above all things, see that not another day passes over your head without experiencing the delight to be found in a chew of "Happy Thought" wave line plug tobacco, and date all your future events from that glorious epoch.

CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM. Dr. D'Unger (discover of the Cinchona Cure for drunkenness) has his office at the Falmer House. Health, Comfort,

DEATHS.

YOUNGMAN-Dec. 12, Harry Youngman, infant son Charles B. and Kittle E. Youngman, at No. 442 Varren-av.
The remains will be taken to Rockford, Ill., for inter Saturday, 14th inst., by carriages to Calvary

emetery.

E. New York and Newark papers please copy.
CAVANAUGH—Dec. 12, 1878, Thomas Cavana aged 46.
Funeral will take place Sunday at 9 a. m. from his late residence, No. 743-State-st., by carriages to depot, thence by cars to Calvary Cemeters.
CUMINGS-Dec. 12. at her residence, No. 345 Fourth-av., Mrs. Catherine Cummings.
Foueral will take place Sunday, Dec. 15. at 11 a. m., to St. John's Church, from thence by cars to Caivary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. PREDERICK FRANCIS COOK, ESQ., WILL LEC-ture before the Philosophical Society this evening TICKETS FOR THE PREE MEDICAL LECTURE to young men, to be delivered at Lower Farwell Hait to-night by Prof. N. S. Davis, can be obtained at the office of the Y. M. C. A.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

SEAL & MINK SACQUES, ROBES, GLOVES, CAPS,

Silk Circulars, Child'ns Goods, Parlor Mats, Fur Linings, Muffs, Boas, Etc.

141 State-st.

December 4, 1878, we took out of bond in Chicago our importation of Alex. Eyquem's Finest French Prunes, in glass jars, and boxes of 10, 25, and 50 ibs., which we would be pleased to show to lovers of such Fruit, believing it one of the finest lots ever offered here.

ROCKWOOD BROS. 102 & 104 North Clark-st. PROFESSIONAL.

ANNOUNCEMENT. MRS. M. G. BROWN

President of the Metaphysical University of New York, 51 Bond-st., 1025 WABASH-AV.

IL 162 Was

Also a beautiful Panel Picture, IOTHER'S PETS," Given Away Vith This Number

Thrilling

Chicago Story

Entitled

MISSINGS Or. the

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

REGULAR TRADE SALE

Tuesday, Dec. 17, 9:30 a. 1

Specialties in Knit Goods Specialties in Shawls Specialties in Gloves,

Specialties in Cloakings Specialties in Furs, Specialties in Jewelry

Specialties in Initial Hdkfs Specialties in Bed Blankets CARPETS.

Wednesday, Dec. 18, 9:30 a. m., Also a beautiful Panel Picture, With This Number

We shall close out Large Lines of Winter Goods, in cluding a large lot of 1st quality Rubbers, Men's, Boys and Youths' Heavy Boots, Buffalo and Wool-Line Roots Rais, &c. Wednesday, Dec. 18, 10 a. m.,

"AMERICAN CLOCK CO. We shall sell at their Store, 172 State-st., their en INGRAHAM CLOCKS,

AMERICAN CLOCK CO.'S LEVERS. ATKINS CLOCKS. PLACK WALNUT CLOCKS, IRON & COMPOSITION BRONZE CLOCKS

WATCH SIGNS, SPECTACLE SIGNS. REGULATORS 1 8-day Jones No. 8 Regulator. Swess Regulator Swess Regulator Swess Regulator Swesses

FIXTURES, &c., &c., Remaining unsold at the date named.

The present copartnership of this Firm will expire
Jan. 1 next, wherefore this method of closing their

TERMS OF AUCTION SALE. Cash or approved notes not exceeding four mont Clocks boxed and delivered at once in Chicago.
Fixtures and furniture delivered on premises after

SPECIAL

Friday, Dec. 20, 9:30 a. m. This offering is the Stock that came to hand too her our sale of the 6th inst., which, together with so erry desirable additions since received, will make ery attractive showing in

Bohemian Ware, Fancy China Ware, Albums Fancy Glassware, Clocks, ETC., ETC., ETC.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers

By H. FRIEDMAN. On Wednesday, Dec. 18, at 100'clock. China, Crockery, Glass Ware, Chim-

neys, Lamps, Cutlery, Etc. Imported FANCY GOODS and TOYS

Arrived too late for last sale. A fine line of Vases and Toilet Sets, Sliver Mugs and Spoon-Holders, Dolls, Toy Tea Sets, Albums, Wood and Tin Toys, etc., Astend this large sale for bargains. They must be closed. O. W. BECK FOILD, Auet'r. By D. D. STARK & CO.,

This Morning at 9:30 O'clock. NEW PARLOR SETS, NEW CHAMBER SETS,

Velvet, Brussels, Wool, and Ingrain Carpets. Cylinder and Office Deska, Cylinder Book-Cases and Secretaries, Sideboards. Book-Cases, Wardrubes, Marble and Wood Top Tables. Whatnots, Collidren's Chairs, etc.; Pier. Mantel. and Bar Mirrors: Chromos, etc.; Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, and Plated-Ware; Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, and Plated-Ware; Coal-Hoda, Coffee-Mills, Cooking and Heating Stoves. U. D. STARK& CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., WILL SELL TO-DAY AT 10 O'CLOCK,

FURNITURE CARPETS, and STOVES,
ral Line of Household Goods, both new and seehand, Comforts, Blankets, Sheets, Lounges,
geokers, Chairs.
WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers.

FRENCH something New! Decidedly Pres-AQUARIUMS to 36 each. For sale by AQUARIUMS to 36 each. Hover & CO., See East Madison, st. FANCY FLOWER POTS.

AUCTION SALES. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

GREAT

Fine Upholstered Easy Chairs, Reception Chairs, Rockers, &c. Also Fancy Tables and Stands, &c., &c. A splendid opportunity to procure Holiday Presents at your own prices. DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND.

10 A. M. THIS DAY.

At 79 & 81 State-st. ELISON, POMEBOY & CO., AUCTION SALE OF \$75,000 WORTH OF

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

AT YOUR OWN PRICES THEY MUST BE SOLD. Special Sale this Saturday Night commencing at 7 o'clock. COL. ELISON will conduct the sale in person

MADISON-ST., COR. DEARBORN, Opposite Tribune Building. ELISON. POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.'S ANNUAL HOLIDAY SALE

Most Valuable Collection of Ancient and Modern High-Class

ORIENTAL CURIOSITIES Also a large collection Turkish, Per-

sian, and Egyptian RUGSI To be sold without reserve, at our Stores,

78 & 80 Randolph-st., Tuesday Morning, Dec. 17, at 10 o'clock, and at 2:30 Afternoon,

And following days at same hours.

Goods open for Free Exhibition
DAY, Dec. 16, Day and Evening. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auetic By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., ioneers and Real-Estate Ager 173 and 175 Randolph-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. Furniture and Housefurnishing Goods Parior, Office, and Cook Stoves. 2,000 Rolls Wall Paper, SATURDAY. Dec. 14, at 9:30 o'clock, at Butters' Au tion Rooms, 173 and 175 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

30 New Bureaus, 10 Lounges, 5 Parlor Sets 50 Chromos, 10 Oil Paintings, AT AUCTION. Saturday Morning, Dec. 14 At BUTTERS AUCTION HOUSE. Also 10-foot plate-glass Show-Case, Octagon Show-Case, 2 Counters, Gas Chandellers. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOLIDAY GOODS NEW YORK IMPORTER AT AUCTION, TO-DAY (SATURDAY) AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT STORE 106 MADISON-ST. The goods are received direct from a New York importer, with instructions to sell peremptority for cash, fine whole is of the best quality, and the public, whose attention is called to this superb selection of fine wares suitable for HOLIDAY GIFTS, can rest assured that no there collection has been offered at public sale in this tip.

W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE. Standard and Illustrated Books,

Tuesday morning, Dec. 17, at 11 o'clock, at Butters Auction House, 173 and 175 Randoph-st, Catalogue WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. REGULAR THURSDAY TRADE SALE. STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

Custom Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Gloves, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Etc. THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 19, at 9:30 o'clock, at Butters' Auction House, 173 and 175 Randolph-st., be-ween Fifth-sv. and LaSalle-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.. Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT SALE. Agricultural Implements, Ice Tools, Dairy Furniture, Pumps, Etc., Etc., Belonging to the Estate of WM. J. HANNA, AT AUCTION, THURSDAY MORNING. Dec. 19. at 10 o'clock. E. S. Bristol & Co. 's House, 30 and 32 South Canal-st. By order of Robt. k. Jenkins, Assignce. W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

MAIR GOODS.

THOME'S HAIR BAZAAR 48 Monroe-st., Palmer House. Wholesale, 160 & 162 Wabush-av. SARATOGA WAYES, and NOVELTIES in Hair Ornaments. Ladles, call or send for Price-Lists. Artistic Hair-Dressing, 50 cts.

. CRRISTMAS GIPTS. USEFUL ARTICLES

Messrs. TIFFANY & CO. have an elegant stock of Ivory Goods, including

air Brushes Mirrors. Show Lifts, Boite des ongles, Puff Boxes, Etc.,

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Glove Stretchers, Bonnet Brushes. Whisks, Paper Cutters. Clothes Brushes

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EXECUTOR'S SALE Magnificent and Valuable HOTEL PROPERTY.

BOSTON, MASS., Be-LIS KNOWN AS THE Commonwealth Hote Occupying the Entire Square Between Worcester and Springfield-sts.,

on Washington-st. On SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'elock.

ON THE GROUND FLOOR ARE

12 LARGE AND COMMODICUS STORES Well Rented, to Good Tenants. The house is well located, in a first-class neighbood, horse cars constantly passing the door. It is in twenty minutes' walk of State-st. and all the

TREAT & WALL, General Auctioneers

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Absolutely Pure.

LITERA

Roscher's Poli -The Histo

The Life of Ar The Life of Fran

St. Albans. leseph Cook's Lectures

"A Century of We are glad to see this a Germany's chief economis of the greatest political eco or country, in its Enghal literature nor that of Est thing else on the science

its pages the rea

Germanic law. Rosche more for oblitical econor writers for law. They present by the past. Rothe same time has been study of history to plas the practical political econon a broader foundation fore him by means of mai monuments of the past will be new to most Engi economy who are not at a of German. But that his they will feel inclined to that, by a somewhat are raminar with other therefore, discuss the after saving that them, adds (Vol. I., r simply to describe r and economic wants, to the character of the

ethod is, that it do elf-sufficiency and nost men to ridicule and the higher to l

Of the practical chaethod, Prof. Roscher ur endeavor has been k. but to train our rea end, we have sought ure, which man cann y utilize. We call the the different points of

HISTMAS GIFTS. UL ARTICLES

PMAS GIFTS!

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tretchers, tet Brushes, hisks. Paper Cutters, Clothes Brushes. Etc.

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ATLAND & BIRD, UTOR'S SALE

nt and Valuable L PROPERTY, STON, MASS., KNOWN AS THE

nwealth Hotel, e Entire Square Between r and Springfield-sts., Washington-st., JRDAY, Dec. 21,

12 o'elock. perty, with an elegant marble front ton Washington-st., 118 feet st., 110 feet on Worcester-st., 22,000 feet of land, embraces to on Washington-st., between ringleid-sts. The building is 6 fein the most substantial manner, a grovement, including an elevation of the standard cooking apparents. The house contains about 250 s, and can comfortably accommongests.

to large and valuable a property is setton that has so many elements to uvestment, or for a combination of on the business.

It personal property will be offered to the real estate at an appraisement, offered at public auction.

must positively be sold to

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AND SIDEWALK TIPES
GERALIGIES TONE LEGIES TONE LEGIES TONE LEGIES TONE AND CASES ON STS. CHICAGO.

ER.

KING

hemists as Dr. Mott, New York; Dr. Il Grucers. arge you to buy them, because they

LITERATURE

Roscher's Political Economy -The Historic Method.

The Life of Anna Jameson by Her Niece.

The Life of Francis Bacon, Lord St. Albans, by James

Joseph Cook's Lectures on "Conscience"-'A Century of American Literature "-Hitchcock's

BOSCHER'S POLITICAL ECONOMY. We are glad to see this work of Prof. Roscher We are glad to see this work of Frol. Rosener, Germany's chief economist, and certainly one of the greatest political economists of any age or country, in its English dress. Neither our literature nor that of England possesses any-thing else on the science of political economy

fessor.

Prof. Roscher's chief title to distinction is that he founded what is called the aistorical school of political economy, and still stands at its head. There were political economists before Roscher, who were also historians. In fact, it is impossible to originate anything in political economy without being an historian of the present or the past, or of both. But, before Roscher, no one had illustrated political economy as Savigny had Roman law, or as Sir Henry Maine did later our own and all other Indo-Germank law. Roscher, however, has done more for political economy than either of these writers for law. They only illustrated the present by the past. Roscher does this, and at the same time has been able all through the study of history to place political economy—the practical political economy of the present—ma broader foundation than it possessed before him by means of material taken from the manaments of the past. Roscher's method will be new to most English readers of political economy who are not at the same time readers of German. But that his method is the safest they will feel inclined to believe when they see that, by a somewhat different road, he has reached results which prove Adam Smith, Maltans, and Ricardo to have been the discoverers and teachers of great economic truths.

Roscher's chief merit is, as we have said, that he is the founder of the historical school is. Students of political economy are familiar with other methods. We need not,

he is the founder of the historical school. We send do no better than turn to his own great work to learn what the method of the historical school is. Students of political economy are familiar with other methods. We need not, therefore, discuss them here. Roscher, after saving that he cannot follow them, adds (Vol. I., p. 111): "Our aim is simply to describe man's economic nature and economic wants, to investigate the laws and the character of the institutions which are standed to the satisfaction of these wants, and to the greater or less amount of success which they have been attended."

In otherwords, Roscher, in accordance with the historical method, considers man as a being who has wants which call for satisfaction,—who needs to be fed, ciothed, supplied with fuel, with tools, houses, with decencies, comforts, and even with invaries. His method teaches him to look back through all history and see how, at different times and in different places, these wants and the economic wants of whole nations have been satisfied, and best satisfied; what means of satisfying them should be retained and which not. In doing this he takes no nation as his ident. He takes the few which history presents, because, as he says, p. 112, Vol. I.:

Their very fewness makes it all the more imperative to compare them all. Doubtless, comparison cannot supply the place of observation; but observation may be thus rendered more thorough, many-sided, and richer in the number of its points of view. Interested alike in the differences and resemblances, we must first form our rules from the latter, consider the former as the exceptions, and then endeavor to explain them.

He continues:

The thorough application of this method will do away with a great number of controversies on important questions. Men are as far removed from being devils as from being angels. We meet with lew only who are guided by ideal matures, but with lew only who are guided by ideal matures, but with lew only who are guided by ideal matures, but with lew only who are

cumstances entirely different. And here a thoroush insight into the conditions of the measure suffices to compose the differences between the two peries.

Another characteristic feature of the historical method is, that it does sway with the feeling of self-sufficiency and the praggadocio which cause most men to ridicule what they do not understand, and the higher to look down with contempt on lower eivilinations. Whoever is acquainted with the laws of the development of the plant, cannot fall to see in the send the germ of its growth, and in its flower the herald of decay. If there were shabitants of the moon, and one of them should visit our earth, and find children and grown people side by side, while ignorant of the laws of human development, would be not look upon the most beautiful child as a mere monster, with an enormous head, with arms and legs of stunted growth, unless genitals, and destitute of reason? The folly of such a judgment would be obvious to every one; and yet we neet with thousands like it on the state at the public economy of nations when in lower stays of civilization.

Of the gractical character of the historical method, frof. Roscher says:

Our endeavor has been, not to write a practical book, but to train our readers to be practical. To this end, we have sought to describe the laws of Nature, which man cannot control, but, at most, easy sulfize. We cell the attention of the reader to the different points of view from which every examine, fact must be observed, to do justice to very claim. We would like to accustom the reader, when he is examining the most insignificant politico-economical fact, never to lose sight of the whole, not only of public economy but of national life. We are very strongly of the opinion that he had, we have some the most insignificant politico-economical fact, never to lose sight of the whole, not only of public economy but of national life. We are very strongly of the opinion that he laws against all objections on such questions at to where, how, and when cert

This it is that the value, and at the same that the charm, of the historical method consist in the extent of its horizon,—the immense wap of its vision. It refuses to see in man the inact of a day, or in the institutions of a boole the folly of an hour. It is neither short-stated nor narrow-minded, because it embraces in its-view many ages and many lands,—in their sarch after the satisfaction of ther material and intellectual wants.

It answers, as it alone can answer, many questions of importance which may become questions of practical interest very saddenly to any sation, some of which have been, or are likely to be in the future, of such interest to our own. Thus it answers questions relating to paper meey, the resumption of specie-payments, to sumptuary laws, strikes, legal rates of interest. Communism, protection, free-trade, etc., etc. It answers them, a posterion, by showing, historically or experimentally,—for man through all history has been experimenting upon man,—what good and what evil paper-many has done to nations and individuals; why and when it should be done away with; the intended good and practical mischief of sumptuary laws and usury laws; the evil effects, on the whole, of strikes to the working classes, to their morality and families; the causes of Communism; the advantages and disadvantages under different circumstances of protection and free-trade. We should not be much out of the way, therefore, if we were to define the historical shool in political economy to be: History teaching politico-economical principles, and the chief principles of business of every kind, by manale. And what better way can there be to

B. When a considerable outlay, devoted to the satisfaction of the more refined wants, is voluntarily made, and by those only possessed of a proper occonomic sense. Thus, in England, the various mission, Bible, and tract societies had, in 1841, an agregate income of 2830,000. The expedition in search of Franklin cost over a million nounds steriling. The State outlay also belongs to this category, provided, that taxes are collected and loan obtained without any noticeable oppression. The sum of 20,000,000 pounds steriling voted, in 1831, by the British Parliament for the abolition of slavery, is one of the happiest signs of the national wealth of England.

C. A large number of valuable buildings, and permanent improvements; for instance, roads of every description, works for purposes of irrigation and drainage. Thus, in Loadon, from Sentember, 1848, to September, 1845, there were constructed squares and streets with an aggregate length of the squares and streets with an aggregate length of the squares and streets with an aggregate length of these squares and streets with an aggregate length of male, while their navigable rivers are estimated to have a longth of only 449 miles. The number of miles of railroad in the British Empire in 1865 was 2, 807 geographical miles, and they cost 459 million of pounds; in 1870, it was 3, 270 geographical miles, and they cost 459 million of pounds; in 1870, it was 3, 270 geographical miles, and they cost 459 million of pounds; in 1870, it was 3, 270 geographical miles, and they cost 459 million of pounds; in 1870, it was 3, 270 geographical miles, and they cost 459 million of pounds; in 1870, it was 3, 270 geographical miles, and they cost 459 million of pounds; in 1870, it was 3, 270 geographical miles, and they cost 459 million of pounds; in 1870, it was 3, 270 geographical miles, and they cost 459 million of pounds; in 1870, it was 3, 270 geographical miles, and they cost of the most usual median of pounds. The pounds of the most usual median of pounds of the most usual media

mining, 4.2 in shipping and commerce, 1.3 in the icarned professions.

Political economists since the days of Adam-8mith have dwelt with pleasure on the advantages to a whole people of the division of labor. So does Roscher; but, with the keenness of vision for the moraf side of economic questions, he sees the disadvantager also of the division of

wances. He says (Vol. I., p. 200):

Where, indeed, the one-sidedness produced by the division of labor goes so far as to cause the degeneration of the workman's personality, the human loss of the nation is greater than the material gain purchased by it. Thus the occupation of polished metals or gilding, when continued for a long time without interruption, invariably ruins the health. What must be the sapect of the soul of a workman who for forty years has done nothing but watch the moment when silver has reached the degree of fusion which precedes vaporization! who is blind to all else, but receives a good fat salary for his services.

but watch the moment when silver has reached the degree of fusion which precedes vaporization! who is blind to all else, but receives a good fat salary for his services.

But the whole man is of more importance than the sum of his achievements and enjoyments. [Lake, ix., 25.] We to the nation where only jurists have a developed sense of the right, where political judgment and enjivated patriotism are the portion of only officials and piacemen, where only the standing army has warlike courage, and the clergy only conscious religiousness; where parents leave all care for education to the teachers by profession, and where physical vigor is to be found only among the proletarians.

This passage shows that, while a great political economist may be severely scientific as Roscher is, he need not, in stating what the laws which govern men considered as seeking a livelihood are, forget that he is a moral being, since such latter laws cannot be eliminated even in economic formulæ.

Writing of Socialism and Communism, he issigns as one of the four causes of them the following, Vol. I., p. 239:

Pretensions of the lower classes in consequence of a democratic constitution. Communism is the logically not inconsistent exaggeration of the principle of canality. Men who always hear themselves destignated as "the sovereign people," and their welfare as the supreme law of the State, are more apt than others to feel more keenly the distance which separates their own misery from the superabundance of others.

There may be a warning here for our grandchildren. The facts illustrative of this part (pp. 240–241) contain a terrible lesson.

How admirable his definition of money, Vol. I., p. 342:

A commodity, universally in favor, and which, on that account, is employed as an intermediary in the effecting of exchanges of the most varied nature, in the measuring of all exchange-values, and as a value-carrier (Wertherager) in time and space.

the effecting of exchanges of the most varied nature, in the measuring of all exchange-values, and as a value-carrier (Werthirager) in time and space.

The oractical character of the historical method should recommend it to Americans more than to any other people. It is based on facts, and no people in the world attach so much importance to facts as the American, and no people are better able to turn them to account.

We close with a few references to the appendices on baper money and the protective system. They are both very full of facts and principles clearly stated. The tone of discussion in both, as indeed throughout the whole work, is more that of a judge than of an advocate. Rosener always sees all the sides there are to a question, and hence he is infinitely far removed from partisanship.

Of paper money he says, Vol. I., p. 455:

The darkest side to a paper currency severed of its due connection with precious metal money consists in the frequent and violent fuctuations of value to which it is subject. The consequence of these fluctuations is that every commercial transaction, every credit transaction, and every act of saving in which money plays any part is made to bear the impress of a game of chance.—a consequence of far and deep reaching influence, especially in the higher stages of civilization where the importance of commerce, of the credit system, and of money economy as contradistinguished from barter economy is so great, producing there a state of uncertainty which is otherwise peculiar only to barvarous medieval times. All this discourages the best business men and the best husbandmen more than it does any other class of people, and demoralizes the whole economy of a nation. . . . The compulsory circulation of paper money is a much more powerful and yet a much more promerial thems. All the horrors of the inter Roman Republic, the draining of the provinces by robber-Governors with their publicans and sinners, the building up of monstrous fortunes without any production proper, but through usury

ed for centuries, and which governed all highly developed countries in certain periods of their national life, proceeded entirely from error and deception." Yet he would have no industry protected, except where "there is question only of transitory protection, and where there is the full intention to surrender the grown tree to all the wind, rain, and sunshine of free competition, and where it is foreseen that it shall be so surrendered."

Mr. Lalor's translation has received the approval of the author, and has been revised by him. The publishers deserve credit for their enterprise in bringing out the book, and for its excellent mechanical appearance. ("Principles of Political Economy." By William Roscher, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Leipzig: With additional chapters furnished for this edition by the author on Paper Money, Iternational Trade, and the Protective System. Translated from the German by John J. Lalor, A. M. 3 vols. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1878.)

MRS, ANNA JAMESON.

Carlyle says that the history of the world is but the hiography of great men. Whether this be true, or whether great men be the product of events, rather than the creators of them, we shall not here stop to investigate. It suffices for our purpose to recognize the fact that historical events may be best remembered when grouped about some central figure, which shall be, so to speak, the band that holds together those world sheaves that we call enochs. shall be, so to speak, the band that holds to-gether those world-sheaves that we call epochs. Not less is this the case when we come to liter-ary history, which is so largely a thing of groups and tendencies. Matthew Arnold's recent publication of Johnson's Six Chief Lives of the Poets will illustrate our meaning. He regards these lives as a valuable point de repere. Within certain limits, all literary memoirs have this character. of anywords, marks, defining this character, of surveyor's marks, defining boundaries in a field where there can be n sarily come in contact with some of the

sarily come in contact with some of the greatest, and can give us a fragment of conversation, a line of personal description, or something relating to these great ones, that we would not willingly lose.

Mrs. Jameson was neither great nor small. For, while she did not possess the creative facuity, she rose even as countier and literary drudge into regions far higher than those hauuted by encyclopedists and concordancemakers. The task she set herselt was to make the knowledge of art familiar to the many; to break down the walls, surmountable only by means of European tours and costly libraries, which forbade approach; and, through the media of graceful essay and apt pictorial embellishment, to open up to the refined untraveled, vistas of hitherto inaccessible beauty. That her work was well done, almost any library will show. Her "Sacred and Legendary Art." "Legends of the Madonna," make available to the general reader a vast body of literature, flustrating the progress and explaining the symbolism of Sacred Art, for which he would otherwise have to seek in a thousand books, in a thousand blaces. And these are not by many

the general reader a vast body of literature, illustrating the progress and explaining the symbolism of Sacred Art, for which he would otherwise have to seek in a thousand books, in a thousand places. And these are not by many volumes her tonly contributions on esthetic subjects. As one of the carliest of Art evangelists, Mrs. Jameson, herself a skillful etcher, and largely the illustrator of her own works, is entitled to more of our respect and admiration than any of the Egyptian swarm under whose endless twaddle the printing-presses of the land now groan. For it is easy enough to follow the fashion; though to set it be no light performance.

It is not, however, our, intention to dwell upon Mrs. Jameson's many contributions to literature, but rather to deal with her Memolrs, to the writing of which her niece, Mrs. Gerardine Macpherson, was provoked by Miss Martineau, of some of whose posthumous digs her aunt was the victim. Mrs. Macpherson, whom many will remember as the wife of a photographer at Rome who could boast his relationship to the discoverer of Ossian, and his own discovery of Michel Angelo's "Entombment," did not live to see her book through the press. Widowed in 1873, she died of discase superinduced by toil undergone in support of her children. These facts we get from a postseript written by Mrs. Oliohant, and it seems but just that they should be mentioned here.

Mrs. Janeson was born in 1794 in Dublin. She was the daughter of Brownell Murphy, an Irish patriot, who, by timely withdrawal from the United Irishmen, escaped the fate of Emmet and Lord Edward Fitzgerald. He was a miniature-painter of great merit, and from his copies of the originals by Sir Peter Lely were made the engravings which adorn Mrs. Janeson's Beauties of the Court of Charles II. After his abandonment of the Irish cause Mr. Murphy proceeded to England, whither he was accompanied by his wife and his daughter Anna. His wanderings were many, and various were the abodes of Anna, until, in her sixteenth year, she became a governess

four years.
In 1820 Miss Murphy made the acquaintance In 1820 Miss Murphy made the acquaintance of Robert Jameson, a handsome young carrister, and a protege of Wordsworth. To him she became engaged, but the engagement was soon broken. Again accepting a situation as governess. Miss Murphy left England to make the grand tour; and it was while strolling forsakenly about the nuseums and galleries of Europe that sae decided to fill the void in her heart with the study of art. She afterwards found room for Jameson also, whom she married in 1825. Mr. Jameson was a man of ability, as the position of Chancellor of the Province, which he occupied at the time of his death in Canada in 1854, bears witness; but he seems to have been wholly unfitted by nature for domestic endearments. On the first Sunday after his marriage he left his young wife in their lodgings, and went to dine and spend the evening with friends at whose house he had been accustomed to pass that day. They had been married but three days. Even a rake might have longer endured the society of a woman whose appearance three years later is thus described by Fanny Kemble:

She was an attractive-looking young woman.

woman whose appearance three years later is thus described by Fanny Kemble:

She was an attractive-looking young woman, with a skin of that dazzling whiteness which generally accompanies reddish hair, such as hers was. Her face, which was habitually refined and spirituelle in its expression, was capable of a marvelous power of concentrated feeling, such as is seldom seen on any woman's face, and is peculiarly rare on the countenance of a fair, small, delicately-featured woman, all of whose characteristics were essentially feminine. Her figure was extremely pretty; her hands and arms might have been those of Mme. de Warens.

And yet Jameson left all this loveliness and innocence for colonial preferment. He fried the Island of Dominica, but it was too warm, and he speedly sought the congenial sclime of Canada.

Mrs. Jameson had no children, and after her husband's departure was free to ramble where she chose. In 1833 we find her in Dresden in friendly communion with Ludwig Tieck, of one of whose readings she gives the following account:

she chose. In 1833 we find her in Dresden in friendly communion with Ludwig Tieck, of one of whose readings she gives the following account:

The company assemble at 6, and it is advisable to be punctual to the moment; soon afterwards tea is served, and he berins to read at 7 precisely, when the doors are closed against all intrusion whatever, and he reads through a whole play without pause, rest, omission, or interruption. Thus it heard him read "Julius Cesari" and the "Midsummer Night's Dream" (in the German translation by himself and Schlegel), and, excent Mr. Siddons, I never heard anything comparable as dramatic reading.

Mrs. Jameson gave Tieck a copy of her "Characteristics of Women," which, curiched with his marginalia, has found its way into the British Museum. Some of his notes are commendatory, but at the passage where the author speaks of Hamlet's intellect as "reposing on the tender virgin innocence." Her analysis of Hamlet's madness he pronounces "lacherlich." In Dresden Mrs. Jameson also met Retzsch, of whose outline illustrations of Goethe, Burger, and others, she socured the publication in London. At Welmar she formed a friendship, which was to last as long as her life, with Goethe's daughter-in-law, Ottilla, in whose arms the poet died. She meets Schlegel at Bonn and finds him captivating: "Conversation may be compared to a lyre with seven chords—philosophy, art, poetry, politics, love, scandal, and the weather," she says. "There are some professors like Paganini, playing on one string; Schlegel sweeps the whole compass of the Instrument. He can be a whole concert in himself."

In 1834 Mrs. Jameson met Lady Byron, with whose "implacability" she was at first struck, but their acquaintance soon ripened into ardent friendship. At this time her chief friends were Harriet Martineau, Mrs. Onie, Mrs. Jameson. She was, however, honized to her distinguished associates.

In 1836, in obedience to orders from her husband, Mrs. Jameson arrived in New York, where she remained in greet perplexity for several

lowing her return to England Mrs. Jameson devoted herself unremittingly to literary work, soothed and encouraged by the friendship of such spirits as Mrs. Browning, Thackeray, and Barry Cornwall. She never made money, and, in her old age, Thackeray interested thimself in getting her a pension. It was like him. Both are at rest in Kensal Green—the great man and the good woman. It is at once pleasant and ead to turn over the leaves of these Memoirs: pleasant to read of this good life, with its active intelligence, its self-denial,—for she always worked for the poor of her own household and to support an aged mother,—its robust virtue that wrongs could not warp; sad to think that none of them could bring her what has often beset, of women—a husband's love.

So good a lady that no tengue could ever Pronounce dishouer of her; by my life
She never knew harm-dding.

(Memoirs of the Life of Anna Jameson, author of "Sucred and Legendary Art." By her miece, Gerardine Macpherson, with a portrait. Boston: Roberts Bros.)

RACON.

SPEDDING'S LIFE OF BACON.

Mr. Spedding has been for more than a quarter of a century engaged in editing the works and writing the life of Bacon. In company with Messrs. Ellis and Heath he prepared an edition of Bacon's "Philosophical, Literary, and Professional Works" in 1857-'59. Mr. Spedding's share in this undertaking was larger than was at first intended. Mr. Ellis, to whom the preparation of the Philosophical works had been intrusted, tell ill before he had quite done with them; and Mr. Spedding was compelled to with them; and Mr. Spedding was compelled to with them; and Mr. Spedding was compelled to give them a final revision and supply such defi-ciencies in the notes as he found. Mr. Heath arranged the Professional works according to the original agreement, and Mr. Spedding the Literary works. There still remained a large part of the first plan untouched. This contem-plated an edition of the "Occasional" writings of Bacon, with a narrative of his life connecting them together. The carrying out of this part of the scheme involved more labor than all the rest of it together; and it could not, from the nature of the case, employ more than one editor.
Under these circumstances, Mr. Spedding courageously began it in 1859. The first volume of the Letters and Life was printed in 1861, and Under these circumstances, Mr. Spedding courageously began it in 1859. The first volume of the Letters and Life was printed in 1851, and the last in 1874. There were seven volumes large octavo in all. If printed in a style corresponding with the American edition of the works, the Letters and Life would have made fifteen volumes. The American publishers feel that they would not be justified in reprinting the Life and Letters at such length. While the interest in Bacon's works is deservedly great in this country, particularly among lawyers, the interest in his life is not sufficient to induce many persons to read fifteen volumes, chiefly concerned with personal details. The publishers, therefore, have made an abridgment of the English "Letters and Life," with the consent of Mr. Spedding. This abridgment is itself a large work, filling two thick volumes of 700 bages each. It is intended to include all the important parts of Mr. Spedding's narrative, omitting the letters and occasional writings of Bacon which are not necessary to an understanding of it. The work has thus become in a true and proper sense a Life of Bacon, and is brought within the reach of most American readers. It is unquestionably the best authority on some parts of the subject extant. Nobody else has studied Bacon's life with such diligence and affection as Mr. Spedding; and nobody else has written it with such ability.

It is unreasonable, perhaps, to suppose that anybody can now write the life of Bacon to the common satisfaction. Basil Montagu's. "Life ind Writings of Bacon," which was printed in Loudon between 1825 and 1834, was the first serious effort to "whitewash"—if we may be permitted the word—the character of the Illustrious Lord Chancellor. Its success in this respect was disputed in 1837 in the Edinburg Iterian by Lord Macaulay in an essay which has probably done more than any other authority to form the opinion of the present generation with reference to Bacon. Since then it has seemed almost impossible for any biographer to describe

in a mind which finds its highest pleasure in thorwing and editoring the trust is far less size to latirate of defenent and the less size to latirate of defenent in the less size to latirate of defenent in the less size to latirate of the less size to the less

helped to convict him, when he might, at least, have left that work to other hands. He did this, moreover, to curry favor with a sovereign who had studiously neglected and affronted him; who had denied Essex's suit in his behalf, and had put such indignities upon him as she could to show her displeasure of the one independent and manly act of his life.

If the evidence of Bacon's meanness were only found in his conduct during the trial of Essex we might think there was room for mistake; but it is scattered through his whole life with such profusion that we wonder how Mr. Spedding, who shows no want of discernment in other respects, could have missed it. In the beginning of his Parliamentary career Bacon opposed the granting of three subsidies in four years, the usual rule being to allow two years for the collection of each subsidy. The Queen signified her displeasure of this legal and reasonable opposition, and cut off Bacon from preferment. Thereupon he abandoned his opposition, and never took it up again. He was the most subservient servant the Crown ever had. He begged appointments constantly, writing letters so obsequious that even his own times can scarcely furnish a parallel to them in a man of birth and ability: and he continued in his career of office-seeking until he was disgraced. He sacrificed everything to it, even his love of philosophy and science, his natural affections, and his recutation.

The spirit which he exhibited in his search

pay and science, his natural affections, and his reputation.

The spirit which he exhibited in his search after preferment was more fully shown after his disgrace. Then, if any time, we might expect, particularly on Mr. Spedding's theory of his innocence, to see the meas she conscient rect supporting the declining years of the philosopher. But he stopped at no depth of self-abasement to procure indemnity. He put himself, as the phrase is, "in the hands of his friends." He swort to the thoroughness and completeness of porting the declining years of the philosopher. But he stopped at no depth of self-abasement to procure indemnity. He put himself, as the phrase is, "in the hands of his friends." He swore to the thoroughness and completeness of infamy which the Lords required. He made a bill of particulars, and, when required to acknowledge the personally, responded, "It is my act, my hand, my heart. I beteech your Lordships to be merciful to a broken reed." It is amazing, in view of this acknowledgment, that biographers like Montagu and Spedding should endeavor to extenuate Bacon's cult. It is mere triling with words to say that he was guilty of receiving gratuities, but not of receiving bribes. Whatever he was guilty of, we know it was something the publication of which made his degradation a matter of course. If the receiving of gratuities was so common a practice as Mr. Spedding asserts, why did not Bacon make this plea on his own behalf! It seems remarkable that the wisest man of his times should need to wait two centuries to find an advocate capable of putting his defense in the proper way. Nor is it at all clear that the "gratuities" taken by Bacon did not influence his decisions. In two cases they did not, and thus fact led to the exposure of his corruption; if the same rule had been followed in the other cases, it holds to reason that corruption would have been charged 'much sooner than it was. Those who do not get their money's worth have the strongest motive to charge corruption upon a Judge whom they have tried to bribe. Bacon was more likely, from what we know of his character, to take bribes from both sides, and rais to satisfy one, than to be bribed by one and rais exposure by disappointing it. Mr. Spedding gives away a large partities before or after deciding cases from the parties to it. And Coke cites an act of Henry II. extending the same prohibition to Chancellors. Mr. Spedding cannot find this act, and therefore assumes that it did not exist. But without it the implication is strong enough from the act rel

upon all but thinkers; as the number of these latter have increased, the mines of wealth that be left have been more explored, and always with fruitful results. Mr. Spedding has therefore done a great service to the literary world as well as to Bacon in undertaking this new edition of his Life and Works. We can only regret that he has wasted so much space in endeavoring to establish a reputation for Bacon, which, from the nature of the case, never can be established. But we are still grateful for a Life which, even in its abridged form, is far the most complete and learned that has ever been printed. "An Account of the Life and Times of Francis Bacon. Extracted from the edition of his occasional writings by James Spedding. In two volumes. Pp. 709-707. Price for both, \$5.)

BOSTON MONDAY LECTURES. Conscience, with Proludes on Current Events. By Joseph Cook. Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Company. 1879. This is the fourth volume of Mr. Cook's Monday Lectures that has issued from the press. The four already published are entitled Biology, Transcendentalism, Ortho-doxy, Conscience. Two others are in press,—one on Heredity, and the other on Marriage. Mr. Cook commenced his lectures in a small room in the fall of 1875. He has now for two seasons

"solar look," and also that express themselves for the ontward attitudes of persons, which he calls the tangibleness of the moral law. We only feel doubtful whether he has not unduly emphasized these points.

The criticism on "Matthew Arnold's View of Conscience" is searching; and the argument for God's existence and government from the "Or ganic Instincts in Conscience" is exceedingly forcible, as also the argument for "The First Conscience" as also the argument for "The First Conscience" is exceedingly forcible, as also the argument for "The First Conscience" is exceedingly forcible, as also the argument for "The First Conscience" is exceedingly forcible, as also the argument for "The First Conscience" is exceedingly forcible, as also the argument for "The First Conscience" is exceedingly forcible, as also the argument for "The First Conscience" is exceedingly forcible, as also the argument for "The First Conscience" is exceedingly forcible, as also the argument for "The First Conscience" is exceedingly for the conscience of the conscienc

ganic Instincts in Conscience "is exceedingly forcible, as also the argument for "The First Cause as Personal," which is drawn from the evidences of thought and purpose in the human soul and the outward world. Thought proves a Thinker—but a Thinker is a Person; and the world proves the agency of Thought—one Thought, and therefore one Personal Thinker—Out and therefore one Personal Thinker—God.

The remaining lectures pertain to "The Infallibility of Conscience" as always affirming the duty of right choice, "Conscience as the Foundation of the Religion or Science," "The Laughter of the Soul at Itself," and "Shakspeare on Conscience." "The Laughter of the Soul at Itself," and "Shakspeare on Conscience." "The Laughter of the Soul at Itself," and "Shakspeare on Conscience," "The Laughter of the soul at Itself," and "Shakspeare on Conscience, "The Laughter of the title of the lecture seems to have been borrowed from Victor Hugo.

We cannot commend everything in the volume before us; but it seems to us to inculcate many vital truths with extraordinary power. Boston, at the present hour, is the place for the delivery of just such lectures as these of Joseph Cook.

R. W. P.

Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. fitly celebrated the reaching of the hundredth number in their Leisure Hour Series by printing specimens of American literature between 1776 and 1876, so-lected and arranged by Prof. Beers, of Yale, under the title of "A Century of American Lit-erature." The sim of the volume is said by the

under the title of "A Century of American Literature." The aim of the volume is said by the author to be to give a series of selections from some forty or fifty authors, no longer living, illustrative of the growth of American literature from 1776 to 1876." It is designed to represent only polite literature in the narrow sense; poetry, satire, fiction, humor, sketches of life and character. The editor profixes to his selections a fair introduction to the study of modern American literature, though he seems hardly aware of the learning and character of some of the early New England divines, whose writings are more fully described by Prof. Tyler. The introduction concludes with the text of a ballad written about the year 1776 to the air of "Yankee Doodle," and quite a literary curiosity in itself, if not the original ballad. The first selections are from Freneau, Jefferson's protege; next comes Joel Barlow's famous "Hasty Pudding," There are also lines taken from John Quincy Adams' volume printed in 1848, which, though they contain much truth, have less poetry, and are not worthy of "the Old Man Eloquent." Other familiar selections are the "Star-Spangled Banner," Clement C. Moore's "Visit of St. Nicholas," Washington Irving's "Rip Van Winkie," Samuel Woodworth's "Old Oaken Sucket." John Pierpont's "My Child" (which still is periodically revived and circulated through the newspapers), a passage from Cooper's "Deerslayer," Howard Payne's "Sheet Home," William Cullen Bryant's "Thanatopsis," Hawthorne's "Gov. Pyncheon," from "The Honse of the Seven Gables." etc., etc. (New York: Henry Holt & Co. Price, \$1.)

SOCIALISM. Socialism. By Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D. little volume is handsomely bound, and consists of 111 pages. The discussion is an expansion of a lecture delivered by Dr. Hitchcock at the opening of Union Theological Seminary in September, the author being a Professor in

that institution.

Socialism is a subject of the highest practical interest at the present time. It is attracting public attention in almost every country of Europe, as well as in the United States. Dr. Hitchcock has brought to the discussion of this question his well-known resources of general question his well-known resources of general learning, vigorous thought, and forcible rhetoric. He considers Socialism under the four heads of Socialism in general, Communistic, Anti-Communistic, and Christian Socialism. In the first division he discusses the Dermanent and the variable causes of the inequalities in the conditions of individuals and families, which it is the professed aim of Socialism to remove or mitigate. Under the second head he traces the history of Communism from the earliest social stages to the present time, and points out some of the causes that give it peculiar vigor at this day, especially in our own country. He exposes the atheism of the more prevalent type of Communism, and shows how it seeks to destroy the family and merge all individual rights and privileges in the Civil State. This part of the discussion he closes with a powerful presentation of the working and fruits of "The Gospel of Communism," which must be developed in proportion to the extent of its prevalence. At the same time he stafes reasons for the conviction that this form of Socialism can never triumph among an Anglo-Saxon people, who are ever jealous of their individual liberties.

Under the head of "Anti-Communistic Socialism." Dr. Hitcheock shows the relations of

pondered.

The last part of the discussion is devoted to what the author calls "Caristian Socialism," by which he means the Christian remedy for the evils of modern civilization in its relations to the inequalities of social conditions. We question the fitness of the term "Christian Socialism," to describe the thing intended; but the meaning is clear, and the putting of the points is singularly forcible and impressive. In this connection the author well describes it as "a monstrous heresy to suppose and say that, character being right, condition will take care of itself." This has been a great mistake of many Christian people and ministers. Christianity must be carnestly applied to the evils of society, if it is to cure them.

The discussion of Dr. Hitchcock evinces throughout a deep sympathy with the suffering classes in society, and affords a timely exposition of the remodiles to be employed for the removal or mitigation of the wants and sorrows that are so widely inwoven with our modern civilization.

R. W. P.

of continued by and the other on Marriage. Aft. Cook commenced his lectures in a small room in the fall of 1573. He has now for two seasons in the fall of 1573. He has now for two seasons in the fall of 1573. He has now for two seasons in the fall of 1573. He has now for two seasons in the fall of 1573. He has now for two seasons in the fall of 1573. He has now for two seasons in the fall of 1573. He has now for two seasons here and among his bearers have been a farge number of the most cultivated and learned men and women of Boston and the vicinity, the command the attention and interest of so many intelligent and thougarting the people is weak or eruption of the seasons who can for so long a time of the command the attention and interest of so many intelligent and thougarting the people were recommand the attention and interest of so many intelligent and thougarting the people were recommand the attention and interest of so many intelligent and thougarting the people were seasons and the same of the people were seasons and the same of the same As public attention was aroused by the disclosure of the legislative fraud, and the silver subject grew into a leading political question, the demand for information increased, and in all parts of the country everything calculated to inform men on the subject was eagerly sought. There had never been a popular or general discussion in this country of the opposing policies of bi-metallism and mono-metallism, and such a discussion attracted general interest. Current publications were barren of information upon a subject which was practically new to the American people. Soon after the Presidential election of 1870 and the settlement of the Electoral count, the silver question came to the Iront, and during the year 1877 engrossed the public mind, the daily journals giving the matter the most carnest and conspicuous publication. Beginning in 1870, and continuing down to the passage of the Silver bill in February, 1878, Mr. Weston devoted his laborious pen to the discussion of the whole subject in all its details. His articles were printed in such Eastern papers as were not too prejudiced to let the other side be heard, and in the bankers' and other magazines, and in the press all over the country. Several appeared in The Cincaco Tribuxe. These articles are replete with information: they contain a fund of practical facts, embellished with the opisions and judgments of the ablest writers in various countries. They have all been collected and published in a neat volume of 220 pages, and to the general reader, who has no time to digest a library, contain just what he wants,—a plain, practical statement of facts, upon which to form an intelligent judgment. All branches of the subject are treated in this volume, which we commend to any person desiring to learn the history of metallic money, and of the opposing policies of gold and silver coin, together or separately.

Moses Warren (108 State street, Chicago, issues the "Home Ballads, Devotional, Sentimental, and Humorous," of George White, a

A. S. Barnes & Co. have printed in a pain phlet (price 10 cents) Wilkie Collins' "Shocking Story," which first saw the light in the Inter-

D. Lothrop & Co. add to their series of gift-books "Jesus, Lover of MySoul," with filustra-tions by Mr. Robert Lewis. A preface has been prepared for the work by the Rev. W. B. Wright, of the Berkeley Street Church. The yolume is a companion to "The Ninety and

Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Bro. have preheap form Prosper Merimee's celebrates "Carmen," from which Bizet's opensame name is taken. The novel is as Spanish Gypsy life, which gives a far didea of the romance of that life from Ellot's poem. (Price, 50 cents.)

Houghton, Osgood & Co. have printed a line memorial edition of "Uncle Tom's Cal with illustrations, and "a bibliography o work of George Bullen, Esq., F. S. A., K of the Department of Printed Books, B Museum, together with an introductory acc of the work." The book is sumptuously be printed, and illustrated, and is worthy to i place in any library. (Price, \$8.50.)

place in any library. (Price, \$8.50.)

The Messrs. Appleton have added to their Handy-Volume Series a Life of Beaconstield George Makepeace Towle. who, it will not disputed, is a competent writer to treat even great and thrilling a subject. It is not a sat or a tirate like the late "Adventures of E. Beaconsfield" noticed in these columns, but calm yet discriminating biographical sketche volume in paper covers is sold for 25 cent

A worthy gift-book for Christmas is "The Master and His Friends in Art and Song," consisting of famous poems and hymns to the Savior and the Apostles, by Luther, Keble, Wither, Heber, Wesley, Herbert, accompanied by line engravings after Correggio, Raphael, Ortell, Steinle, and Leonardo ds Vinel. Of course the most fruitful source of the engravings has been "The Last Supper," all the figures of which are in this volume separately produced. (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.)

The series of artist-biographies published by Houghton, Osgood & Co. has been increased by a Life of Washington Aliston. The monerials for this life have been derived. Ar. Sweetser informs us, not only from all the known authorities on the subject, but from the friends of Aliston, particularly from R. H. Dana, Jr., and other members of the Dana family Jonathan Mason, George S. Hillard, H. W. Longfellow, R. C. Winthrop, R. C. Waterston, the Rev. Benjamin Allston, Capt. Joseph Blyth Aliston and other members of the Allston family. (Price, 75 cents.)

The story of Red-Eagle and the wars with the Creek Indians of Alabama is told by George Cary Eggleston in a volume printed in the new Anglo-Saxon people, who are ever jealous of their individual liberties.

Under the head of "Anti-Communistic Socialism," Dr. Hitchcock shows the relations of this form of Socialism to trades-unions, strikes, and labor parties, and presents many excellent practical thoughts that deserve to be seriously pondered.

The last part of the discussion is devoted to what the author calls "Caristian Socialism," by which he means the Christian remedy for the evils of modern civilization in its relations to the inequalities of social conditions. We question the fitness of the term "Christian Socialism," by conditions. We question the fitness of the term "Christian Socialism," by conditions we go the social conditions. We question the fitness of the term "Christian Socialism," by conditions we go the social conditions. We question the fitness of the term "Christian Socialism," by conditions the solution of the social conditions. We question the fitness of the term "Christian Socialism," by conditions the solution of the social conditions. We question the fitness of the term "Christian Socialism," by conditions the solution of the social conditions. We question the fitness of the term "Christian Socialism," by which he was a solution of the social conditions. We question the fitness of the term "Christian Socialism," by which he was a solution of the social conditions. We question the fitness of the term "Christian Socialism," by which he was a solution of the social conditions. We question the fitness of the term solution of the social conditions the social conditions the social conditions the social conditions are solved to social conditions. We question the social conditions t

Notice of the Franklin Square Library are "Macleod of Dare" (10 cents); "Love's Crosses," a novel of F.E. M. Notley (15 cents); "Rose Pale Margaret," a novel (10 cents), The publication of "Macleod of Dare" in this cheap form is a notable experiment, the same book being issued by the same publishers in two other cents on the Franklin Square Library by the Measars, Harpers is the beat venture they have ever unde. It bromises extentially to bring the best iterature within the reach of the poorest people.

Messra, Harper & Bros. have added to their Half-Hour Series Church's "Stories from Virgil," which are said to preserve even nore completely than the same writer's "Stories from Homer "the spirit and claim of the original. The London Speciator, we observe, says finat "nothing can be more classical and at the same in the more noble than the account of the visit of Enesas to the shades," and that "having once mastered this style, Mr. Church never again loses it." "In the stories from the conclusion of the Eneid," says the same critic, "we have not only a deliratful remniscence of Virgil, but not unfrequently a real snatch of his genius.—the vibration of a true Virgilian note." (Price, 25 cents.)

Reses & Lauriat, of Boston, have reprinted the zeries of Beaconsfield cartoons from London Pauch, filustrating the career of England's Prime Minister from the earliest time "to the very moment that he bade me tell it." It is profitable to observe in these pares how the treachery of Disraell to Peel was regarded at the time, and by it to measure the character of some of his later political acts. If these cartoons in addition to those printed in the London cition, already noticed. (Price, 60 kents.)

Mr. Rolfe has added to his series of

the young folks, and deservedly so it species. (New York: E. P. Dutton & Rour volumes, \$4: each roining \$1.)

"Annt Sophy's Boys and Girls," by Mrs. D. Sanford, contains a number of wood-enging at the story also is wandesome and religious. It is book for children between \$4 in, and intended especially for it. (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.)

—Other juveniles of the season are dore Classics of Babyland," Verstied by Claraty Sales, including the stories of "Aladdin," Sluecheard," "Hoo o' My Tuumb," "Jack a Jill," "The Sleeding Princeas," and "The itself in the Wood," with many flustrations coston: D. Louinop & Co.), and "Chatterbox mior," a collection of short stories in big ore, with many pictures (New York: E. orthington & Co. Price, \$1).

periodicals recrived.

the seventh report of the State Entomologue account of the present incumbent—has nublished. Dr. Thomas says in his introon: "During the past year, as was the in 1876, the agriculturists of our State have less troubled than nemal by injurious ing." The report makes a pamphlet of 300 pages. Communications on the pearly 200 pages. Communications on the ubject should be addressed to Gyrus Thomas, h. D., Carboudale, Ill.

The Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner

es that the year past has been for the magaz es that the year peat has been for the magazine he most prospeçous in its history. "H.M. L." reviews Mrs. Besant's "Law of Population" in a very inadequate manner. It is doubties true hat the book in question is indecent, but that bould rather be a reason for refusion to notice at all than for giving it Philistin and the cibrated speech of "Miss Polly Baker," which equotes with approval, was probably a hoar, evented by Dr. Franklin. The other contents of the magazine are strictly of a professional baracter, and will commend themselves to the rofession.

Penn Monthly for December has the fol-table of contents: "The Month." Art for at the Part Exposition," by Dr. You of Yledna. Branslated by Gustavas Nothern Nullification and Its Anti-"Westyard." I been translated by A. L. Wisher from the German of Karl "Mental Life Below the Human." by Kingsley; "The Duties of the Legal sion to the Poor," R. E. T.; "Poetry of rkish People," by the Conintess D'Istria; 'Didest Author" (Francis Rowle), Book ws, etc. Of these articles the one on Legal Profession and the Poor," is perhaps sost noteworthy. It suggests some of-ation of lawers in large cities to protect our from the extertion or oppression of

negation of mayers in anged circles to proceed to be proceed to the circles of the first the circles and the doctors are also and organized in such a way as to afford the life that belongs to each of their professions, if the lawyers have thus far acted only in the individual canacities.

The Atheneum prints a strong article advo-ing the theory of the earliest date of all

formia, has for years been gathering the fac for this history, to be issued during the presen-month. It will be a most important addition American bistorical literature.

American historical literature.

If there is one thing some of the London weeklies need more than another it is a man competent to review hovels. When we find the Athenorum puffing Wilkie Collins, "Haunted Hotel," and the Academy praising "Mollie Baun," it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the editors of those journals have put green critics to the work of reviewing the novels, and that the latter do not know wretched stuff when they see it.

they see it.

Henry Holt & Co. will publish this month "Roscher's Political Economy, with additional chapters by the author on Paper Money, International Trade, and the Protective System. Translated by J. J. Lalor, A. M." The work will be in two volumes, 8vo. They will also publish Thomas Hardy's new novel, "The Return of the Native." This book is to be prefaced by a plan of the region in which the scene is supposed to occur.

faced by a plan of the region in which the scene is supposed to occur.

Homer Lee & Co., 65 Liberty street, New York, have in press for early publication, "The Colored Cadet at West Point," being an auto-biographical exposition of the trials, experiences, and incidents in the career of Henry Ossian Flipper, while a fairet at West Point. The author is the first and only graduate of color from the Military Academy, and there will naturally be great curiosity to hear what he has to say of his treatment there.

S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago, have become the publishers of the well-khown "Grammar of Painting and Engraving," translated from the French of Charles Blane by Mrs. Kate Newell Dorgett, and formerly issued by Messrs. Houghton, Osgood & Co. The many who are interested in art will be glad to learn that the price of this valuable work has been reduced from \$6.50 to \$5 for the fine edition.

London journals announce the death of Capt. Whyte-Melville, the novelist. He fell from his horse while hunting, and broke his neck. He was the author of many novels which had a considerable success, were translated into French, and republished in America; contributed to Fraser's and Blackwood's Magazines, and made a translation of the "Odes of Horace." He was a great horseman, and his death, while riding to hounds, is as tragic as any of the incidents in his stories.

R. Worthington, 750 Broadway, New York, announces a volume of "Famous Stories." by

and made a translation of the "Odes of Horace." He was a great horseman, and his death, while riding to hounds, is as tragic as any of the incidents in his stories.

R. Worthington, 750 Broadway, New York, announces a volume of "Famous Störies." by well-known and celebrated authors. Among them are: "The Avenger," by De Quincey; "Peter Goldthwaite's Treasure," by Hawthorne; "Love and Skates," by Theodore Winthrop; "The Defaulters," by Thomas Hood; "Coldstream," by Herbert Vaughan; "The Scotman's Tale," by Harriet Lee; and other tales quite as excellent and entertaining. The volume is illustrated by Nast, Sol Eytinge, Lumley, Perkins, W. L. Sheppard, and other superior artists.

Somebody asked Notes and Queries the origin of the phrase: "Brandy is Latin for goose." The reply is that it is a mere catch: "What is the Latin for goose? Answer: (ariser) Brandy." Where anincer is the phonetic Latin word for a goose. The joke, of course, arose from the enstom of taking brandy after goose, and was about equal to asking a schoolboy or college guest if if he would not like a glass of cognac after partaiking of goose.—A. S. Ellis writes to the same periodical giving evidence of the fact that the tradition by which Fleance is made the head of the Stuart line of Kingx. as noted in Macbeth, is baseless.—H. Wedgewood writes on Will-o'-the-wisp as follows:

I have never seen it noted that "Will-'o-the-wisp," the English name of that now almost mythical pneumenon, is in all probability as instance of the accommodation of the nover warming of the whole by a different scheme of expression. A well-known example of such an accommodation may be given in the phrase "to curry freor," which was originally to "to curry Favel." in Preach "etrilier Faurean," to curry the chestmut hims sense, it slid in the rooverbial expression into favor, from the consciousness that the fundamental significance of the expression was to conciliate favor. In a similar way I believe that our "Will-o-the-wisp," the parce is spin and the proverbial expression i

THE HOME

But no form is gently folded in the blankets soft and white; No bine eyes are upward gasing For the mother's last good-nigh

NOTES TO CONTRIBUTORS. Contributors should always send their real name and address with communications. It will says the conductor much trouble, and save a wast amount of annuscript from the waste-basket.

to the refreshment table. It is manny set to dining-room, and every guest is invited to eat. You are not expected to at down at the table with every caller, but rather to act as an attendant sprite. In case other ladies receive with you, the one best acquainted with each caller should receive him.

WOODBINE Your communication was written on both sides of a sheel of paper, and, consequently, could not be used.

Curso Write to Dr. Shipman for the informa-

THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters, postal cards, or papers at this affice for the following persons. Those living onto the city will please send their address, and the matter will be forwarded. Residents of Chicago can obtain their mail by calling at Room 26 Tauburs imilding:

Watcher, Chicago. Mary Alice Heath Finey Moods.

F. L. C. Kanus. Mary Alice Heath Finey Woods.

F. L. C. Kanus. Heary C. Fish, M. D. Aloe Eniloe, Chicago. Leif, Chicago. Violet Vernou, Cricago. Tellow Jessamine.

W. H. L. Chicago. Heath Clara Fise, Chicago. Chep Living, Chicago.

THE HOME CLUB.

THE HOME CLUB.

Some task!

Max.

Muscaring, Is., Dec. 2.—All hall to Oppoponux. She has struck the right chord: and every chord in sympathy with truth, with advancement, with a desire to improve the general good, must respond in harmony. Ill-assorted marriages are the source of immense crime and evil. And the moment one voice is raised in warning, the hydrs-headed criffes rush pell mell with inopportune arguments to annihilate her. Although she needs no defender in me. for she is amply able to handle her critics, I would recommend you to read her last

to annihilate her. Although she needs no defender in me, for she is amply able to handle her critics, I would recomment you to read her last letter carefully; when you have raed it, then read it again. Why, bless your souls, there is more seense, more truth, more to elevate, yes, and more to answer, in the list half of her letter thun there is in half a dozen Peggottys or Yerams. Do not try to vanquish her by kelling her that she will see the fallacy of her arguments when she matries a widower with seven children or a corner groceryman. Even if she should do this, it will make her position which she has taken mone the less true. We all remember the incident in the life of Horaco Greeley. As he reached the fifth time for the bistoit, the hostess pleasantly reminded him that "she had always understood that he argued adversely to eating warm bread." He looked up with a satisfied smile (for the biscuit were tood), and says: "Madam, do you always practice what you preach."

Why Oppoponux cannot revel in metaphysics, why she cannot express her views and annihilate her critics in well-rounded sentences which smack of more learning and deeper reading than any of them, why she cannot use the palette and guitar at intervals and still assist in washing the dishes, has been my wonder since this controversy began. Must we immediately brand her a first, a spoiled girl with blenty of means at her contomand? Is it because her critics cannot use the palette and guitar, and have to churn and feed the chickens, that they brand her as such! H Oppodonux had mentioned washing dishes, occ., as her only accomplishments, there would not have been this hair-pulling. All her critics immediately Thagine her as sitting enthroned, with guitar in hand, anubbing those who work, and nayishing her "in-limited means" in every way but for charity. Rid yourselves of this notion, dethrone her, and see her as a merry, romping ciril of 19, and then, you will see sense and reason in what she bus observed. Harry Hart. Introspection, Chat, Little "Nenke

course to pursue. We have our eyes, our sense, and why not use them with reason as we do in buying a dreas, a hat, a horse, or a pig? It is this eternal disposition to separate accomplishments from work that causes such a veeling. Why cannot oppopound discover a lost Atlantis in a charming? Why cannot she, after an act of charity in yonder hovel, ponder on the "correlation existing between intelligent humanity and inanimate nature"? Why not in the act of washing dishes ponder on the history of the ceramic art, and thus lighten labor with thoughts pleasant and profitable, instead of thinking, "I have to turn that horrid old churn," or "I have to wash those greasy dishes"?

Anatron's experience.

THE HOME CLUB.

THE COMING ENTERTAINMENT.

CRICAGO. Dec. 12.—The regular monthly meeting of The Trinuxs Home Club was held at the Tremont House Wednesday, Dec. 7, and a good attendance was the result of the fine weather which has blessed us with its genial presence for so long a season. Arrangements were completed for holding the dime entertainment which was appointed at the last meeting, and we hope The Home friends will come prepared to enjoy them. for holding the dime entertuninest which was appointed at the last meeting, and we hope The Home friends will come prepared to enjoy themselves to the extent of their shillity, as the talent engaged is among the best in the city, and the programme exceedingly inviting. We hope to welcome the bright faces of those who througed the pariors in the days agone when our monthly socials were such enjoyable affairs, and take this opportunity of requesting the members to invite all their friends to participate in the pleasant reuniton we anticipate. The entertainment will onheld in the Tremont House Club-Rooms Tuesday evening, Dec. 17, and the Reception Committee will be early in attendance. The exercises will commence at 8 p. m. After the rendering of the different numbers there will be a season of social converse, in which all will be privileged participants. The proceeds will be devoted to purchasing material to be fashioned by the basy fingers of the Home workers into useful articles for the fair which is appointed for the coming spring, and from which we hope to realize sufficient funds—added to what is already in our treasury—with which to open our much-needed Home. With an armest hope that the friends will come freighted with world of emcouragement and join with us in rendering the evening one of more than ordinary enjoyment, I will pass to another subject.

than ordinary enjoyment, I will pass to another subject.

I would say to Mrs. Smith, of Granville, Ill., that the letter answering her favor of Angust was returned from the Dead-Letter Office last week. This will explain our seeming neglect. Will she please write again?

I would also thank those correspondents who have offered such kind assistance, and would say that we will be glad of at ything they feel disposed to do for our cause. Also, my decrees gratitude is due to those tried and true Home friends who, anticipating Kris Kringle in his rounds, laid me under the deepest obligations by the donation of a generous Christmas gift in the midst of our yesterday's stession. Long may The Home and its workers live. I have more of those books to distribute.

ORLENA.

THE MARRIAGE QUESTION. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Dec. 3. -I have been a son what interested ''looker-on in Vienna'' upon the different views The Home folks have on love and

THE MARINIAGE OUTSETION.

LOVA'S is ALTERIDATE.

CLARA RATIOS. LOVA'S is ALTERIDATE.

All the crede in Christmont on not tank a transfer what interested 'looker-on in Visions." Open the work interested 'looker-on in Visions. Open the work in the bits and in the wall, and it sight 'pointed to summary the work. The bit large many the work of the bits and the work of the bits and in the wall, and it sight 'pointed to he consistent which states and a state of the work of the bits and it is the wall, and it sight 'pointed to he consistent which states them almost to regulate their own frames awall as that of others. But is a consistent which states them almost to regulate their own frames awall as that of others. But is a consistent which states them almost to regulate their own frames awall as that of others. But is a consistent which states the simple of the wall of the wall of the consistent which states the wall of the wall of the consistent which states the wall of the wall o

bean to steep with resper songs than roarry a man you do not love. If you cannot marry the man you love or remain happy at home, shelter roundlyes within convedt-walls. hefter till your hear than let it slowly bleed to death. Or these marriages for conven-ience before a thir knows her own heart or has learned the grand secret of dove, they are the Davil's own invention for winning sous to himself. A girl sho marries young is got to look around and compare her bushand with other men, and often, alas I too often, the husband is the one who suffers by the comparison. There are hilbhands and wives between whom all sense of love or kitchton, if it ever existed, dies out before the wedding ring has lost its brightness. What follows! Few men and women can live without companionship, and, the-ing no tenderness and love within their own bomethat when a number of new subjects appear as the columns of The Home the earlier force of contributors centre their thoughts on a single one (and one only), and write sheet after sheet thereof, and thus leave the others undiscussed and ignored. Ladies, I am not here as a fault-finder, and I would regret exceedingly to the adjudged as such, out let me call your attention to the sameness of the subjects in The Home of Nov. 30.—I refer to that of "unattention," Nos. answer me candidly, don't we need reform of some kind in this matter, don't we need reform of some kind in this matter, don't we need reform of some kind in this matter, bon't we need reform of some kind in this matter, and is to be a first of the time of the subject is an entiral position, but hereafter I may five yent to my opinions. Suffice to say, first, that there are cases on record where loye has been and is blind, etc.—where remains love caused unhappy marriages. But maybe these cases are exceptional, you will say, to which I can only reply, perhaps they are, but true neight mere theirs; and stonelly, that, in my humble opinion, there is absolutely mothing more risky than early marriages to those who serve connucles the subject of the

BLE AUSTAINS OFFORDUX.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 6.—In the issue of Nov. 30 Oppopopux answers her numerous critics in a mainer likely to call forth their ire. Their vocuminous display of orthography aims to break the force of her argument, but their puny efforts out one in mind of the boy who attempted to blow down the old cak with the aid of a bellews. The sound, healthful advice of Oppoponux to her own ger seems to strike a tender apot, and they rush into print with accusations charging her with being disappointed in her affections, term her idealistic, and say her 'hero' is an ingenious construction of the imagination. The truit is the triffs and young ladles of America were more given to a wait which he are ast, and excretised their muscles to the end of developing their physical draftitum, and not in the Bable of developing their physical draftitum, and not in the Bable of Proving their physical draftitum, and not in the Bable of Proving their physical draftitum, and not in the Bable of Proving their physical draftitum, and not in the Bable of Proving their physical draftitum, and the first the first the proving their dependent phind in the Bable of Proving their physical draftitum, and the first the first most interesting study, as it determines in a great measure their post-marked her probably their most interesting study, as it determines in a great measure their post-marked her observed. Young ladies are apt to picture an ideal here, who is perfection,—accomplished, nandsome, kingly in bearing, etc. This is fratimical here, who is perfection, accomplished, nandsome, kingly in bearing, etc. This is fratimited by the probable of the rough, but, young ladies, in seeking the former, be careful not to mistake the paste imitation, look for those sterling qualities that reality so to make up "God's noblest work." The mincing, graceful ball-room pupper, whose only recommendation to the group had would attribute to thim in her first impression of his magnificent appearance.

Rather by observation of his everyday hab

because her critics cannot use the palette and guitar, and have to churn and feed the chickens, that they braind her as such? If Oppoponux had mentioned washing dishes, etc., as her only accomplishments, there would not have been this hair-pulling. All her critics immediately finadine her as sixting enthroned, with "guitar in hand, snubbing those who work, and tayishing her "nn-limited means" it every way but for charity. Rid yourselves of this notion, dethrone her, and see her as a merry, romping siri of 19, and then you will see sense and reason in what she has observed. Harry Hart, introspection, Chat, Little Nenke, Pergotty, Veram, sil offer as the one great argument, "She will one day wed the very one shat she intended not to." We again ask, Does this make her arguments any the less strong? The flesh is weak. Oppoponux is lighting her side as long as she can; when she fails she leaves the cause atronger for her efforts. I am s bachelor of 20 (some experience, you see), and, with my daily contact with Deople, am constantly reminded of the direct strong of the dire neglect, the utter carclessness in choosing rightly, or any appreach to it.

All the creeks in Christendom do not teach a course to pursue. We have our eyes, our sense, and why not use them with reason as we do in buying a dreas, a hat, a horse, or a pig? It is this eternal disposition to separate accomplishments from work that chauses such a feeling. Why cannot why not use them with reason as we do in buying a dreas, a hat, a horse, or a pig? It is this eternal disposition to separate accomplishments from work that chauses such a feeling. Why cannot who are the proposition existing between the restrict carnot and the dear of either husband or wite wishing to rule the distribution existing between the means and the dear of their husband or wite wishing to rule the distribution existing between the place of the direct success near the original succession. The direct success near the original success to be a success of the direct success of the dire

OPPOPONUX. SHE DISCOURSES ON COSMETICS AND CORSETS.

Rockyorn, Ill., Nov. 8.—I presented some analogies in my last communication in confirmation of the theory that an inhervening medium modifies in a remarkably perceptible manner the complication, quality, or the intensity of the element or energy transmitted through it.

Were our planet devoid of an enveloping atmosphere, the sun would appear as a motten disc in the firmament, visible from the one luminous spot of our earth on which its 'rays have 'implaged. The constituents of this ocean of hir, subject to cyclones, tides, caims, unequal temperatures, refracts the solar light, maxing universal day ubuquitous, following the circuit of the earth around the sun.

If the student of Nature would be enraptured with a view of earth arrayed in her jeweled costume, let him ramble through the avenues of a magnificent park' Just after Heliob has sacended the horizon with his sun-charlot. The elemental forces in the laboratory of the atmosphere, by the process of condensation, have been in dillicent operation' all the will the the Queen of Night his been trailing her sable mandle through far with which to embellish every leaf, and blade, and flower.

The transformations of the kaleidoscope cannot rival in beauty, variety, and prismatic brilliancy with excipcous spectacle produced by the filtration of the solar firesthrough the liquid jewelry of the refreshing night dew. The verdiant wardrobe of Nature scintiliates with whiching sun-pictures with precloud diamonds. I might illustrate the expression of personnal identity through the media of the physical organization by the continuous flow of a river. Subject to the law of gravitation, it glides down the decivity of a continent, and, returning like a produgal son after completing the circuit of its wanderings, it migglies at last in the yeast of waves of great Neptune's watery engine. Zee who firmament, constituting the prisma of space; designing rainfalls; the surface drainage of the great watershed of the continuent, and, returning like a produgal son after completing the

of the microscobe and the telescope, with their varying magnifying powers, widening the empire of our observations and knowledge, typhy the development and activities of the fuman brain, as a physical medium of the psychological newers. The most reliable astronomical observations amoutained upon the ammits of mountains elevated above the impurities of the authorphere's lower strata. Perfect media are examinal to releast manifestations and anguestionable results.

My number and allocationale mother has stenned into my stadio and result of are the hard they had written. 'Child,' said she, "do true know that lince you have rolled that had the working recipe has see been building recipe has seed been building recipe the season and logic will you up the mosquato-bars against supercilious egotions and moducarty. There is always some difference between the trill of a mochanishing least of adacting limit-ratuus and the microstro of an electric light. "Dangher, do may be indiscreet," said my good mother, as she closed the door.

I am perfectly exhibitated over the assigns manifested by so large a majority of my sex for a more thorough knowledge and sucedy adoption of the details of the cosmetter art. One-built of the personal attractions of society-ladies are falces of traffic in the involces of our apothecary shops. Walking down street the other day, Poverheard one gentleman inquire of another how he could get his whiskers colored. Why, that is easily answered, "Get the permission of the first lady you meet, and rub your beard against her face." I am familiar with a married lady who never exhibits herself upon the public thorough farea unit she has occupied three hours in veiting the patients of her features of her features of her fea

wrinkles, place enamed on freckles, and impart the sea-shell pink of youth to the shrivend cheek of age.

The fashionable follies of our day are the methody that destroy personal astractions and make life a lingering statede. Corsets and tight-lacing, compressing together the ribs, diminishing the space for the perfect activity of the image in respiration; sapping the disadel of life by the alove and wine process of a slege, neglect also of loose apparel and exhibitanting out-door exercises, of warm-coverings for the hands, and neck, and feet, of frequent hathing and the use of crash towels or a desh-break, will diminish the viget, beauty, and duration of existence. Counterfell female beauty is like counterfelt coth, possessing no intrinsic value. Most of our devotees of fashion have watest resembling hour glasses, but the sands of their life soonest run out. How few modern women resemble, in physical developments, the classic proportions of Venus de Medici. The life forces, guaranteeling health, beauty, and long life, reveal their fullest powers in a perfect physical development. Women were not made to imitate the anatomy of wasns. Twould not give the sand of my finger or the way of a puppy's tall for beauty that cannot stand the chemical action of sompetics or a lover's kiss.

Speaking of love, I was thinking since my perusal of Bettine's correspondence with Goethe, if there existed anywhere on this planet a young man with the lofty ideals, the accomplishments of gening, the rithm of true devotion and sympathy, the discussive rance, the power of inspiration that rendered the German guir of 16 years the funinary of her time: Why, it would travel to the firthest verge of this big world to greef such an impersonal magnetism knocked with thrills at the door of the sinctuary of his heart. I would amboth back the black ringlets from his love-funded bow. Twould search out some Eden-bower of "Nature, obscured by trailing hone-yearches, and linger away as long hour with his arm encircing my waist, while sewed on his s

TIGHT LACING:

TIGHT LACING:

ONE WHO OFFORDS IT.

COLDWATER, Mich., Dec. G.—If space will permit, and you deem it sultable to your department, I am impressed that the following couplet requires revision, viz.

From the soul the body form doth take.

For the soul is form and doth the body make.

The young ladles will pechape fordon us if we change this to harmonize with the spirit of the age, viz.:

From the "corset" the body form doth take.

For the "corset" the body form doth take.

For the "corset" the body form doth take.

The majority of as believe and regret, we think, that the couplet reveals a grave error in the tellet of some young ladles.

As a class, the gentlemen confess to considerable effort to please the ladles by reasonable attention to personal appearance, and believe that they aim in a measure to gratify the gentlemen by similar care, but unfortunately restor to lating and reducing the size of the body as one of the mistaken measure to gratify the gentlemen by similar care, but unfortunately restor to lating and reducing the size of the body as one of the mistaken measure to gratify the gentlemen by similar care, but unfortunately restor to lating and reducing the size of the body as one of the mistaken measure to gratify the gentlemen by similar care, but unfortunately restor to lating and reducing the size of the body as one of the mistaken measure to gratify the gentlement. A radical change in either in an isolated particular brings discord and deformity. Thus the laws of complementary colors must always govern the attire of tastefully dressed blondes and bunnettes. No decree of fashion will enable the brunette to appear acceptably in blue, for in so doing size opposes an unchanging law of Nature. Our most competent builders are constantly endeavoring to misser certain rules of architecture, knowing that there is an inflexible law that, if conformed to will give the perfect structure, harmonions in all its parts.

God has unmistakely embodied this principle of harmony and employed the most symmetrical pro

conviction that we were essaming a girantic For the rake of your besits and beauty. Joung issue, so necessary to our common dars. may there not be a rational that fault woman researchies of form and powers in the product of the second of th

nevertheless manifested for these of creation. Observe the care best culture, and upon the arrangemen suitable derices for the narlor or sitell me who does not hore farms.

months.

I am anxious that all my readers should grow ferms; they are fine for honsended decoration, are easily grown, requiring but little care when once established and furnish an interesting study in pismt growth. To enable them to experiment. I established, and furnish an interesting the established, and furnish an interesting the pinnt growth. To enable them to experiment, I will send a package of fifty varieties of fern weads, mixed, to each one who incloses one dime to me. Several correspondents have taked for seems of vater-crass. I have just been successful if procuring some, and will distribute among my friends. Will give directions how to grow cress indoors, in pany, next week.

Many who read these letters write me they are just commencing to cultivate flowers; others have not even made a start. For the purpose of increasing the love of flowers among all classes, I propose to dustribute seeds of all kinds from mow until suring gratis, only asking that those who select this effor will inclose a small tride to cover my expense for postage, stationery, light, etc.

BLOOKINGTON, Ill., Dec. 10.—I have been for a long time a reader of The Hörze, and I now come forward asking for some help. Will not some of you who have read 'Daniel Deronda.' tell me your impressions of the book, and answer some questions concerning it? In the first place, is it not the most improbable story immariable? Was there ever a being who had so little fides of a personal existance of his own as Derondis? Could a friendship ever be begun and exist under such perculiar circumstances as attended that of Deronds and Mordecai? I am a girl 10 years of age, and it is unterly incomprehensible to me how any one could grow up in such ignorance of life as Gwendolen die. I can conceive the possibility of such a character as the Pripeess Hahn Eberstein, and indeed all the other character, to some extent, but the story puzzles me more than anything I ever read, and I have read many of the best works in English literature. Won't some one who has thought about the characters in this book, and obtained clear impressions of them, write them, and remove contusion from the mind of a fellow-market.

watched the columns of The Home for articles in relation to a subject of deep interest to me. Over and over comes the call that as yet I have never seen answered. Is there no one to respond? Can

watched the columns of The Home for articles in relation to a subject of deep interest to me. Over and over comes the call that ar yet I have never seen answered. Is there no one to respond? Can any person who has made a study of chemistry inform the many afflicted ones of our land—of which I am one—if there has ever been anything discovered that will remove superfluous fair? I do not mean a depliatory that will cut from the surface, only to start with removed strength and vigor, but something that shall kill the roots, and thus destroy it forever.

Any one who could make such a discovery would not only bless the suffering, but also upon up to himself a broad road to fortune, for so many indies of westlt, as well as all classes, are in trouble from this cause; and all would gladly pay liberally for something that would bring reflet. Let us hear from some member of the medical or chemical fraternity an answer to this important question that affects the happiness of so many. C.B. L.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 2.—Thanks, Trio, for informing Daylight why the cake is called coffeecake. I did so, but as the missive has not made its appearance, it has, of course, been dropped into that blessed receptacle of waste paper. Perfunesatchels and book-marks are simple gifts, suitable for presents. For a book-mark, take white cardboard, cut a cross of an knothof two or three inches long and three-fourths of an inch wide. cover it completely with white crystal beads sewed on in half-cross stitch; tack to black velves or ribbon. For satchel, take any bright-colored eith, cut two pieces each four inches long, two and a half wide, embroider them with silk in point rasse, or paste a scrap picture in the centre of each piece, ravel the ends for fringe, sew the placed together, and, after turning them, trim the sides with increase of some of the flowers spoken of by Shakspare other than those mentioned by Ophelia en noticed for the "Midoumier Night's Dream." And will some one please tell me the number of newspapers dailles and weekli

MILTON JUNCTION, Wis., Dec. 7.—Will the readers of The Home tell a country girl what are those "delightful coffees," spoken of in notices of society eventa! What do they sat with the coffee, are the recipients invited for a certain hon, and does the hostess serve the refreshments in the pasior or dining-room, etc., Please give me a detailed account. An acquaintance wishes to inquire if any of The Home friends know a remedy to ture droply. I know some one has written against asking for anything in this line, but I believe that sometimes experience is a wonderful teacher, and we wish no remedy miles it may have been tried and proved. This is no life request. Will some one bekind enough to tell us somethine?

Chicago, Dec. 12.—Will some one tell me how to give a gloss to India link after it has dried! I dip the stick in water and rule on a sauce plate. Couldn't something be added to give a gloss. Has any one a little poem about a baby in Dutch? State of the stick in water and rule on a sauce plate. Couldn't something be added to give a gloss. Has any one a little poem about a baby in Dutch? State of the stick in water and rule on a sauce plate. Couldn't something be added to give a gloss. Has any one a little poem about a baby in Dutch? State of the stick in water and rule on a sauce plate. Couldn't something be added to give a gloss of india land and the state of The Home taken a special fancy to. If they would send me a copy, I would appreciate their kindness very much. In the Democratic Freet, father of The Thraunz, there was once published a piece of poetry, written by 'Mrs. John Smith.' describing the antice of 'a baker's dozen of curly heatis, 'or whom she was supposed to be the mother.' Has any one this piece?

CRICAGO, Dec. 10.—I have been a reader of The Home ever since its birth, and until how have never dared to ask a favor, but have fanally "screwed my courage to its sticking point," and ask if some kind homeite will send me a pattern of one or all the canton-fannel animats they have, for which is with

a little better, and we begin to hope for her re-covery. During her alcuness she has received many letters and favogs, and as soon as she is plie will acknowledge them.

Quincy, Ill., Dec. 11.—Can any of The Hom-friends please help me in the hard task of select ing a subject for a sun essay? I find it difficults

XMAS! HEADQUARTERS

Fancy Grackers, Granes. Sweet Oranges, Preserved Fruits, Mincement French Prunes, Fruit Butters Marmalade, Prunels, Boiled Cider, Sweet Cider,

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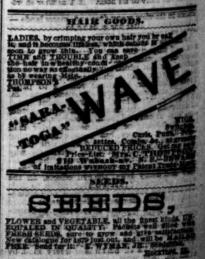
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We guarantee these Teas to be as fine quality a segment of markets read to be as fine quality as a service director and markets read to be as fine quality as a service director of the service 113 East Madison-st.



Love were with him. Charles stairs dead. A physician did hour; be was were for a few f

her. Something was call on a continuous and a continuous a conti

Nov. 27.-Will Aunt Carrie

on the shelves good for the

ckers, Grapes, Fruits, Mincemeat mes, Fruit Butters. Prunels. er, Sweet Cider.

UR PRICES.

W NUTS. CRACKERS.

st. Louis Winter Wheat, per bri. \$5.50 Patent Minnesota, per bri. 5.50

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ported R LEAF JAPAN, Per lb 48c, perted

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aping your own hair you br onk
ilizaban which caluse is
ide. You can care
URLLE shd Keep
hidhy chads
total Wigs.
Switcher.

RECTABLE all the finest kinds UKQUALITY. Placebers well gilled with
eare to grow and river antifaction
for isord pust out, and will be Malical
The E-WYBLAT, HE RESEMBLE.

ST. PETER'S TRIAL.

The arth day of the trial of Mrs. Clark and St. Peter began with a larger stippdance than ever, specially of money, all the bruches inside the bar being occupied by them. They numbered about 100. Mrs. Clark wept a good deal, at least kept her handkerchief to her eyes and her head bowed, but St. Peter was as collected as usual, and talked now and then to Miss Benoft. The laking of festimony was resumed, and what follows was elicited:

worn. Am a student of medicine, and have been assisting Dr. Gelger, the County Physician. Was present when the body of Clark was examined at the cemetery Ang. 1. Saw lies bell taken from the heart by Dr. Bell, who handed it to Dexter Jennings, who handed it to Dr. Gelger. Jennings washed the bullet ip wafer. It was imbedded in the tricuspid valve, and the valve was torn. One side of the outmonary artery was perforated: the

other side was rough, as "If a probe and been used."

If. Van Buren objected to the "willingness," of the writness, and the Court instructed him not to be so lest, and ordered the probe surming to be smirely out.

In cross-examination, witness said he had stadied at land Medical Codege, but had not received his diploma.

Several questions as to the atructure of the heart were ruled out, and his defense saves the point were ruled out, and his defense saves the point were ruled out, and his defense saves the point were ruled out, and his defense saves the hole, which was only through one of the wolf he had been cut in the point and private the hole which was only through one of the wolf. He was bright and not passed through the hole. He saw the hole was passed through its note. He saw the hole was passed through its note. The hall satisfy the heart about a quarter of an inch from the hole.

of What sort of a man was he say to temper.—
thereful of gloomy.
The Court shall his went to disprove the theory of garcials.

Ar. Van Buren said they hadn't proposed and didn't proposed fo introduce hay be the court in the Court thought it was admissible.

An acception was noted.

Winess said Clark was adways cheerful when he say him. Was at his house between 9 and 10 on the evening of Any. 15. The body was then on the stairs. Half a dozen people were there. Went for Dr. Fox. Saw Mrs. Clark. She was remark with the others. She talked wome: She dim't state where he met his death, but she said that he fad threatened to take his life before, and she told nin he was too great a coward to do it. She said she had let him are also the was gone, and that he wanted more that thay (Wednesday), and she he' him have it she said now he was gone and had belt her he children and his debts. This was not addressed to any non in particular. She said she heard a foreign the motion of the stairs after the shot, that the apposed tramps were coming up-stairs; that Clark had shot himself—had shown her a piscol which he had bought about a week before it Chierage; that she heard a scream, and her little boy came rounting to her and said. Papa is shot." He noticed blood under Clark's hip. He had no coas on and was harefooted. Did not look for blood elsewhere. The cross-examination brought out nothing, nor was the witness fassed by h.

Ph. GETORER,

worn. Am County Physician. Made the second post-mortem examination of Clark's body; raised the beart from the clip. Dr. Bell took it. Witness stood on one was the mile of him. Dexter evenings on the other. Bell to the man of the particular of the other. Bell was the heart open, and witness any the ball in the right ventricle, fring on the wine. Bell took it will be no appeared to a sinch may was herefore it charter and searing of the other eide, as if the hall dad rubbed for a mind or as inch was down the ball in the right ventricle. The will be heart open, and witness and the ball was found

The state of the s

himself, and that she had refused to let him have the carra mondy because arreid that he would full and leave her penniless.

The firmer in the first Citer, and the fossesh the February its above the February its and first Citer, and the fossesh the February its above the bouse too mutil'—at head this was the reason he our spikes for being discharged. He had seen also after he was discharged. Ethis was about 7 to violet in the swinker, and they are also three-juxtefors of a line way from Chaft's holder. He was about 7 to violet in the swinker in the way from Chaft's holder. He was the first to the first the was about 7 to violet in the swinker in the first the was not whether they are not whether they was the first of the was about 7 to violet in the swinker. They were going toward clark's holder, and they are a cheerful, calkaring man He was at Caft's house, and Mr. Clark was in the city, or had gone to the city in the morning.

***The first was a cheerful, calkaring man. He was at Caft's house in a first was a cheerful, calkaring man. He was at Caft's house in a first was a cheerful, calkaring man. He was at Caft's house in a first was a cheerful, calkaring the first was a first was calkaring the calkaring to the pump. She said the was beet family that the things he was a first was a f

murder.
At this point the Court said he had heard some complaints from the Jurors because they were debarred of all reading matter, and asked the counsel if they objected to the jury having certain reading matter. The counsel answered that they did not, whereupon the Court ordered the officers having the inter a Charge to let the ed that they did not. whereupon the Coart ordered the officers having the jury in charge to let the jurors have the New York papers, magazines, etc., and shy other reading matter they desired except the city basers and works on anatomy and medical jurispredence and law books, after which an adjournment was had until this morning.

ABSENT. Alone to-night, a quief watch I'm keeping;
The wonted duties of the day are o'er;
My little children in their beds are s'esping;
The fifted firelight dickers on the floor.
And, as the hours so silently are bearing
The night away forever in their flight,
Lyonder-how my absent one is faring—
For far from friends and home is he to-night.

Small need have I to keep such vizil lonely; My home is filled with peaceful happiness; I can no ill; it is his absence only. That stirs my heart with this varue restlessness. And, though I know that he will be returning. Perchance before this very night is ever. Still can I not repress an anxious yearning, And long to hear his footfall at the door.

And long to hear his footral, at the door.

For oh! this life is brief; and e'en one second May sever be recalled from Time's sbyss.

And years are all too few when they are reckoned As onter limits of our morial biles.

And e'v'r hour that nasses when we're parted I know leaves just one less for us to spend In love's communion, free and happy-hearted, And brings tis so much nearer to the end.

I know that there must come a night of sorrow, When one of us a weary watch shall keep In-amgust and affine when no te-metrow Will rouse the other from a solemn sleep.

But which shall watch, the dear Ged only knows; Through er diess ages are we in His keeping—He seeds alike our blessings and our wees.

It seems so strange to think the time is nearing

It seems so strange to think the time is nearing When one of us thus quietly will its Within the grave, unheeding and unhearing Aught of the worldly tumuit reshing by; And that the other, as the years are flying. Will mingle oft in many a merry scene—Forgetting, almost, that the clost are lying. So heavily our once fond hearts between.

Ah, well it matters not when all is over—Our Breep Will be as sweet through countles years

Our Steep will be as sweet through counter
years
As though in bitter agony forever
The dead were west with never-failing tears;
For Time heals all our wounds with gentle finger
And surely should we thank out God 'tis soFor who could live were he obliged to linger
In one unvarying scene of hopeless wo?
Osekoss, Wis.

DAY AFTER DAY.

At morn they rise. They see no chining gold,
Nor rose, nor voicet, iff the breaking East;
Not see they any wonders sweet unfold,
Nor mysteries of the Earth. They do not feast
On incense of a flower, a bird's wild song,
A bat's swift jagged flight, a brown bee's gong.
They do not comprehend the least low note
Of Nature's chording. Blind, and deaf, and dumb
To harmonies of sound, and tint, and speech.
With misty brain, and heart and son! all numb,
They walk day after day—nor even reach
To tear away the somber clouds that float
Between their fives and God.

His bending blue
Smiles down on none so pitiful as you!

Fanny Driscotl.

ASSISTING THE ENGLISH.

The Ameer of Afghanistan proves to be unpopular with natives of Hindonian as well as with his own subjects, as we may conclude from their action. A dispatch from the seat of war Nov. 28, says:

"YOU NOV. 23 Dakka was occupied without opposition, having been previously plundered by the Mohmands. The Chief of the Mohmands, Mohmed Shahi Khan, of Lalpura, has offered his respects to the British commander. Supplies are abundant. In the Ehuri Khyber villages the headmen have offered their services. The villages in the District of Jelialabad, since hearing of the flight of Mir Akhor, have refused to pay any revenue. Mir Akhor and Gen. Gholam Haider escaped from the Khyber into the Chura Pass. The Khyberess and Hill tribes plundered the furtives from Ali Muedid, one regiment only secaping them. Pishin is occupied by a recommissance party. Gen. Biddulph's force is encamped in the border valley. The inhabilitants everywhere are very friendly. A great number of prisomers have been brought into Peshawar. They are very well treated, and probably the privates will be dismissed with safficient means to reach their homes.

"The Jam of Lusbeyla has spontaneously effered

where it will be found useful to replace Billish troops gone to the front.

Labore has been fixed for the rendezvous of other native contingents.

The Maharajan greatly wishes also to assist with the contingents that the contingents out, though no native troops could be more useful, it is thought he would render better service by guarding his own fron-fler, a large portion of which is adjacent to Afghanistan.

PROBIBITION IN COMPRETICUT.

How the Attempted Suppression of the Liquor Trame Works Bown East—Serious and Funny Episodes—Tricks Adopted to Evade the New Law—The Good It Does Secote to Eve Lord Hardt.

New Loxboys Cond. Dec. T.—"I am sort, etc. the lifty of the expiral the street I could not let you have a glass of liquor," said the clerk at the leading bottle to a pall-frozen guest, who arrived by the I o'clock train this morning, and with chattering leeth, begreed for a glass of brandy. The reinarts of the shivering trayler, as he went off to his bed, were not exactly fixed for ears polity. Sich ecenes have been of common occurrence in this lively fittle form during the past mouth—that is, since the introduction of the Probibiory Liquor law. Under the Local Option act the people of New London, at the last election, voted to grant no licenses to sell intoxicating liquors during the ensuing year. As the old licenses expired on the liquor for greater and have commenced several prosecutions, but to include a mouth, and a next ty fair view of I'm effects can be obtained. The temperance people lasts kells a strict watch upon the liquor chealers and have commenced several prosecutions, but to include the most lively the people of the former's week and the court, where the addetions are still pending. "You saloons Which former's week indict have savarily appealed to the lighter 5 kife couris, where the addetions are still pending." You saloons Which former's week indict the most lively in the property of the licenses but the sgriffe has assuredly mortused. Strangurs certainly cannot set have been provided to the lighter of the most lively in the property of the licenses but the sgriffe has assuredly mortused. Strangurs certainly cannot set holders and should be supported to a glass before the work of the light of the light of the faith of the man has the court of the provided that should be supported to a glass of the light of the work provided that should be larger, and the provided has been f

A finue boulus by his side.

To drink when her wind.

The druggists, too, are doing an unprecedented business in patent medicines of the kind know as "bitters," and "schnepps," and "tomics," disguised with flavoring extracts." It would seem that in proportion as the sale of black bottles increases the demand for larger receptacies decreases, and the demand for larger receptacies decreases, as he held up a fine, big demigloin, with the work wicker handles. The crowd, which had been bidding with spirif for other articles, at once became silent. They cyed the articles—which would probably hold four of are gallons—with a sort of morning, pensive interest, as one major gases when some and the post of the articles which would probably hold four of are gallons—with a sort of morning, pensive interest, as one major gases and the post of the probably with the good of 15." In a youth a house of the probably with the good of 15." In a youth a house of the post of the probably more than they were the before, and the probably more than they were the before, and the shower of the sound of the state of the probably more than they were the before, and the probably more than they were the before, and the shower of the sale, to rylangs. "The young fellows about town, however, drink probably more than they were the before, and they have been supported by the show they are the shower of the patrons, upon payment of a fixed sum,—ranging from 10 cents to \$1 in different instances,—was declared a minuter of sticking out a new sign and locking the front door. Then each of the patrons, upon payment of a fixed sum,—ranging from 10 cents to \$1 in different instances,—was declared a minuter of the club, was supplied with a key to the door, and thus found almost the sale of the contract of the club, was supplied with a key to the door, and thus found anisation of the sale of the contract of the con

Original contributions will be published in this separament. Correspondents will please send their sal names with their some de plume addressed to 'Puzzlers' Corner." Answers will be published he following week.]

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.
No. 550.

TORSCH BAT'S No. 552 Ware B O h 1 C O H 2 C No. 556. Piece. No. 557. Sparrow. No. 558. Harpsichord. No. 553.

No. 558.

No. 558.

Harbsichord.

No. 559.

No. 559. COMPLICATED CROSS-NO. 560.

The above is composed of a five-word square, a three-word square, a diamond, four diabonals, and a Majlese cross. Five-word square-Rough; to diminish; one who estimates; room; droves. Three-word square—An animal; to consume; a plant. Dismond—In Tyro; a club; one who values; a drink; in Roster. Diagonals—From I to 4, a plant; 2 to 7, a household delty and produced; 3 to 6, to shake and parched; 8 to 6, to the standard produced; 8 to 6, to shake and parched; 8 to 6, to consume; a furnish officer; in Gartin. Left—Sharp; a male nickname; in Youngster. Bottom—To decline; a femile name; in Poplar. Hight—A drinking ressel; a mile name; in Chanagra.

Geneva Lake, Wis.—

COMPOUND DOUBLE-WORD SQUARE—NO. 561.

Each square is double, reading across and down differently. The squares are of four letters each, the last letter of each word being the commencement of the next word. Upper left hand square, across—A fruit; free of rent; uidings; quiet. Down—A leash; a belief; stomachs of animals; otherwise. Upper legit-hand square, across—A lewish month; fearning; a Scandinavian legend; a delightful region. Down—Beside; a weight; to impel; barren. Lower left-hand square, across—To sileviate dry; to creek; pertaining to lakes. Down—A mobieman; an oven surface; a drain; a whirlpool. Lower right hand, across—A sarden; to penetrate; tedious; to throw. Down—Wairling; terrible; level; exigency.

Foxb bu Lac, Wis.

RHOMBOID—NO. 562.

Across—A sliding rack; a State; a fabled giant;

RHOMBOID-NO. 562.

Across—A sliding rack; a State: a fabled giant;
a principle: regained. Down in Towhead; a preposition; faxed; departure; after; healthy; modern; a preposition; in Baby Mine.

Cuicaso,
SQUARE WORD—NO. 563.

Congenial concreted angle; 16 Knit.

Congenial; concreted sugar; to knit. Chicago. SQUARE WORD—NO. 564. SQUARE WORD—NO. 564.

The first, a symbol, is, by fale's behest, Removed by meaning's fink from all the rest; As unlike as the next, a fabric soft, Is to the sailor's enrase hung aloft.

So, if you try to guess, you are the third—A noble trail compared. What if the word, Or all the words, are hard? Ye, who exist—And ye are e'er the fourth—I pray resist. The laziness that says give up, for so. Ye will escape the qualities that go. To make the fifth and if this verb o'er you Gain prompt power, it is but surely true. Your life the toughest sixth will ever be To swallow while on earth—now guess far me. Chicaso.

CHARADE—NO. 565.

My second gives my first his fame,

My second gives my first his fame,
And lands him for his wondrous aim;
Yet were the whole before your eyes,
I know you would that one despise.
EZEKIEL.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA—NO. 568.

My first is in teach, but not in learn;
My second's in beat, but not in learn;
My third is in coat, but not in frock;
My fourth is in square, but not in fock;
My first is in thet, but not in steal;
My sixth is in thet, but not in steal;
My sixth is in touch, but not in steal;
My seventh's in you, but not in them;
My whole is the kind heart's brightest gem.
Evarsyos, III.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA—NO. 567.
There is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 6, 00, how 8, 2, 12, 81 Is it a 16, 15, 14, 10, 11, 127 Issked.

'Why, no! are you 1, 9, 3, 4, 11, 5, 67'
FULTON, III.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA—NO. 568.
I am composed of fifteen letters, and am a CROSS-WORD ENIGMA-NO. 566.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA—NO. 588.

I am composed of fifteen letters, and am a Southern bird:

My 1-2-3; 4, 5, is part of a machine, a blow, or to throw.

My 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, are testaments.

My 11-12, 13, 14, 15, is usually an attractive female when young.

Parrow, Ill.

Garth. ENIGMATICAL TREES-NO. 569.

ENIGMATICAL TREES—NO. Doc.

(1) Ith, an article, and to a greater degree.

(2) A box and a cylinder with techt. (3) A sharp sound and a household god. (4) To border and a fastening. (5) To devise and base. (6) To wear away.

EVANSTON, Ill.

ROSE MAYLIE.

Rose Marile.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Moses K. Racine, Wis., attempts a few of the crooks, and answere the first six. The "metakes of Moses" consisted in not answering the remaining four.

Hampy Jack. city, finds himself "paralyzed" by Little Cassimo's cabe and Towhead's dismonds. His answers to the remainder are like unto what they should be.

J. H. D., Holland, Mich... makes his initial stitute should be.

J. H. D., Holland, Mich... makes his initial stitute should be.

J. H. D., Holland, Mich... makes his initial stitute should be.

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J. H. D., Holland, Mich... makes his initial stitute state the strong his strong the remaining of the strong his str

THE DEARER DEAD.

But there are dearer dead: you know
Not the bittlerest wo
Till you close the eager eyes
Of sivest young Hope, and mournful-wise
Cross the pallid hands of Loye,
And, sorrowing, beng above
The aspes and duef
Of Hope, and Truth, and Trust—
For these are the dearer dead.

NOVEMBER RAIN.

O cold November rain, as you fall From the leaden sky above. Come with a caress in every drop, For you fall on the graves I love—

Then softly fall, O November rain—
Lenderly sink in the damp, cold ground:
My heart lies under the withered sod,
And your cold, cold tears reope its wound.
Floreste M. Pottle.
Minnesota City, Nov. 30, 1878.

SUNSET IN THE ROCKIES. All ye who have not seen it, pray Give ear while I its charms display, And, by the Muses' sanction, hope To read the brilliant horoscope of these mountain-monarchs that o'er space Heign with supreme, infinite grace. They catch the latest shattered ray That streams from the departing day, Importsoned fast within the deep Hecesses of each mountain steep—Then dropped in canons rough and old, like beain fitted with shower of gold. Next on the rugged olifs it strikes. And bursts in splinters of lambent light-fragments of rainbow-tinted cioods, Enveloped in soft, misty shrouds; Their, flantning over Henven's scroll, Its banners red it erst unfolls, With pearty opal underlaid.

And crowned with erson of purple shade. Nexts drapery of a methyst, Then a crimson-tinted mist, Caught from the clouds that, hanging high, Dropped burnished glories down the sky.

How oft old Soi hath hid behind These lofty peaks, stern Father Time Hath not recoffed. The seems and scars Like wrinkles have their sorface marred, And the tingers of the Ages trace. Eternity on each stony face.

The hoary hill-tops rest in state,
In purple glory crowned, too great
For earthly spheres; the golden wist
Rolled up from where the Sun had klased
The valleys in a fond good-night,
Assis journeyed downward out of sight.

ANNIE E. BOICE.

of old, shorp of his strength. his weekly contribution proving him to be in a rare state of puzzlette vigor. The lady promises some contributions next week which will be thankfully received by The Corner's Secretary.

Garth, Paxion, Ill., is encouraged to send in her answers because the sask is in easy one. the lady having the handest "Piece" to make out in the list. Her solutions agree perfectly with items at the head of the column.

Frits. gity, was the early hird this week, his leiter reaching the gy. M. theset of II offers. He repeats his successful work of a week into, and from top to hottom he makes no missake. Frits will please accept thanks for his "payare" you.

E. E. E., gity, gives the requilant solutions to eight of the puzzles. letting the "Sparrow" and the "Dece" alone. Mr. E. pecifies a combinment from May C. Tor the Madam Hotmord, with in the behalf the G. P. makes a stain" therefor.

Menida. Champaign. Ill., answers every puzzle. Tom the trire of processor farty to this other celebrated gray-coited simulvious, the footown? Jack-you, and back: answer is correct to a latter. The Champaign gentleman is a "record in the and no militake.

Towhead, Fulton, Ill., sends one more than half the leasen. skinging the cube, the Gorbole accession the characte, and the riddle. A number of excellent twisters accompany his answers, for which the Keeper of the Keys returns thanks. The gentleman has an astronomical question this week.

Aff Aitch, found du Lac, Wis., would have had the unjust bill of face out for the little. Piece written by Sarth. This answered with a "U, you, eve," etc. "Mon! won! do. E. A. as you will see by the answer this week. The young found the latter shows some nice work in his compound yourse in the hard.

You monts for your dead: ron go. Chad to your tode of the control to the spot where they sleep, and you seep. Such bitter tears, and there You strew howers fresh and fair: fou place a write stone at the head, where, graven with scalpton's art. We fead your sorrow of heart. And the dear name of your dead.

Ah! these other dead! who dare Robes of mourning for dead Hopes wear? Wito hids a stone arise To tell where dead Love lies? When did ever a mourner say, "Help me bury these dead away"?

These funeral-trains men do not see:
They move silently
Down to the heart where the grave is made,
Where the dead is laid.
No downs are strewn there,
No moan is heard there,
No ritual is said
Over their tood.
Hidden away from sight,
The grave lies low:
But the selemn, silent night,
That doth know,
And if seeth ever the white
Face of our wo.

You are happy who mourn for your dead By the side of graves kept green By the tear you shed.
Who can lean
Lovingly where they sleep:
Pray for those who in secret weep
The dearer dead.
WATERTOWN, WIR. CARLOTTA PERRY.

How the winds and the rain together moan, And my weary heart grows faint and chill As I think of my darlings slumbering deep In the lonely churchyard on the hift.

But the trees that break in the bitter wind, And leaves that rusife like spectral pall. The stricken dowers and withered grass, And the dark and desolate sky o'er all,

Fill me with shuddering fear and dread.
As the clouds roll heavy, and dark, and near;
My thoughts fly swiff, as the wild rains beat,
To those hitle mounds so brown and sere.

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mentions, either one of which is worth ten time-she prescriptions either one of which is worth ten imerate price of the hook. Gold Medal swanded the author by the Nasional Medical Association. The Boston Heraid says: "The Science of Life's, beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary work on Parysiology ever sublished." The London Lances says: "No person should be without this valuable hook. The author is a sobie benefactor." An lifusirated sample sent to all on receipt of 6 cents for postage. The HEAL No. Builinch street, Boston, THYSELF

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Kansas City & Denver Past Ex. 72:30 p m 2:35 p m 5:35 p m 7:35 b m A specific remedy for all diseases of the Frisider and Edneys.

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Paiss in the Back, Chest, and Head, Sush of Blood to the Head, Pais Contensance, and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system, which HELMBOLLO'S BUCHU does in every case. CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAIL WAY Union Depote corner Madison and Canal sta. Ticket Omner vis South Clark sr., opposite Sherman House, and st depot.

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Gu Chien, or vis Wasertown, Lacrosse, and Windsa.

TILLINGIS GENTRAL RAHLEDAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. And foot of Twenty-second-st.

Therete of moe: '25t Randolph-st.' hear Clark'.

St. Louis Express.

St. Louis Past Tree.

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St. Do no St. Op no

MICHIGAN (ENTRAL RAILEOAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty second-st.
Ticke Office, 87 Clarkest, southeast corner of Randolph Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Falmer House.

Mail (via Main and Air Line)... 7,00 a m. 5:05 a m.
Day Express... 9:00 a m. 7:40 p m.
Reamaton Accommodation... 4:00 p m. 10:33 a m.
Atlantic Rayress (daily)... 5:15 p m. 16:03 a m.
Night Express... 9:00 p m. 20:45 a m. BALTIMORE & OFTO.

Trains leave from Exposition Biliding, foot of Monroe Trace Officer, Spiciary France House, Grand Pacific, and Depot 4Exposition Biriding).

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Day Matt. Nashryfe & Florida Express..... 7 7:30 p m 4 7:18 a m SCALES. FATEBARES!



FINANCE AND TRADE.

Gold, Government Bonds, and Foreign Exchange.

Strong Demand for Chicago Municipal Securities.

The Produce Markets More Active, and Generally Stronger, but Closed Easier.

An Upward Movement in Provisions, Wheat, and Corn.

FINANCIAL.

Gold was 100% all day in New York, and in Chicago 100% for New York gold exchange, and 100% for coin. Hints are dropped mysteriously of a subterraneous combination to embarrass the Government when resumption begins. It is dimicult to see how anything more than a stock flurry can be attempted. Under the law Secretary Sherman can sell an unlimited amount of 5 per cent bonds at par to carry out redemption. This gives him the control of the financial situation. By far the largest part of the greenbacks moreover are so scattered that they cannot be presented at New York for redemption. The indications this week have been that the conspirators had abandoned their scheme.

have been that the conspirators had abandoned their scheme. The policy of discontinuing the gold certificates is sharply criticised by the Boston Commercial Bulletin. In its opinion the operation of this step would be to remove the gold owned by individuals from the Treasury to the banks; it will take from the business community a form of currency amounting to \$36,000,000; it will compet the rithdrawal of many millions of dollars of the existing legal-tender circulation, in order to provide for insuing large United States notes, and will make a demand for these notes for purposes for which heretofore they have not been used, practically contracting the currency.

Transactions in Government bonds have diminated. The market is much less active than at the existing of the month. The investment demand a pit now expected to revive till after the discurrence of the dividends due Jan. I. Prices are advanced in some cases. The 6s of 1881

ndvanced in some cases. The 6s of 1881 quoted in Chicago at 109% bid, the 5-20s of at 103%, the 5-20s of 1887 at 105%, the 5-20s 1868 at 100%, the 10-40s at 107%, the new 5s 1881 at 108%, the 4%s at 103%, and the 4s at

ns in sterling were at firmer quotations, -482% and 487. Grain bills were 480% in curren ing and 525% for French. One cause of for stering and 525% for French. One cause of cestrength of the stering-exchange market is a fact that some persons, distrustful of the relief of resumption, are converting their funds into high by buying time bills, which secures them mainst any such disaster as the failure of specie syments, and gives them a chance of profit by a nayments, and gives them a chance of proint of artise in the rates of exchange—and a chance of loss.

Consols were variable. The opening was 04 1-16, a considerable gain over the day before. There was decline of 1-16, to 94%. a recovery to 94 5-16, and a final decline to 94%. The Bank of England rained \$1, 040,000 in bullion.

ed \$1,040,000 in bullion.

e Chicago banks had a very dull day. Clearwere light, 32,900,000. The applications city and country customers for discounts and counts were but moderate, and the receipts rediscounts were but moderate, and the receipts and shipments of currency were inconsiderable.

The Chicago market has been cleared of its supply of Chicago City and Cook County bonds. Eastern buyers have been repurchasing the bonds they sold in a panic at the time of the scrip decision. The most active buyer could not find \$10,000 worth of these bonds now on this market. The park bonds have begun to feel the stimulating meet of this demand, and are firmer in price.

Scriber warm weak and shall. The given of the effect of this demand, and are firmer in price.

Stocks were weak and dull. The event of the
day was the break in Chicago, Burlington & Quincy,
which sold down from 108 to 105%, a decline since
Monday of 4%. The Granger stocks declined under heavy sales by Mills of Northwestern common,
seller 60 days. Northwestern common opened at
47%, the highest for the day, and sold at the close nt 46%. The preferred declined %, to 76%; St. Paul common declined 1, to 33%; and the preferred

Lake Shore was off 1/4, to 65%; Illinois 1/4, to 761/4; Wabash 11/4, to 20%; C., C. & I. 11/4, to Lackswanna %, to 42%; Jersey Central %,

Western Union deckined %, to 93%. In announcing the quarterly dividend of % per cent on Atlantic & Pacific, the control of which is held by the Western Union, the significant statement is mide that the Company's investments in stocks, this it is remarked that this is precisely the

this it is remarked that this is precisely the character of the many millions' worth of assets which form the Western Union's surplus.

Atlantic & Pacific was unchanged at 29 bid. The following statement of the Company's condition was made public: Unavailable assets (stocks of other companies, patents, etc.), \$654, 460, 03; cash assets, \$201, 209, 68; total liabilities, \$35, 280, 23; net cash assets, \$165, 920, 45; amount-required to pay dividend, \$105, 000; surplus, Dec. 1, 1878, \$60, 920, 45.

1, 1878, 360, 920, 45.

The gains were: Michigan Central ¾, to 68¾;
Rock Island ¾, to 117¾; Union Pacific ¾, to 68¼;
Ohio & Mississippi ¾, to 7½; C., C. & I. C. ¾, to
6¼; Delaware & Hudson ¾, to 37¾.

Unchanged were: Atlantic & Pacific at 29, St. Joe mon at 14, the preferred at 35%, Erie at 17%,

Alton at 70.

Northwestern gold bonds were 103, sales.

Railroad bonds in New York on Wednesday
were generally steady: Denver & Rio Grande firsts
rose from 88% to 91, and reacted to 90%; Wabash
convertibles rose from 70 to 72: do ex coupon from 50 to 00; C., C. & I. C. firsts from 57% to 50%; do seconds from 17% to 18; Kansas & Texas firsts from 51% to 52@51%; New York Elevated firsts from 31% to 5025134, New York Rievated firsts from 38% to 90; Western Union coupons from 108% to 109%; American Dock and Improvement Company's assented bonds from 45 to 47; Central Pacific Firsts from 107% to 107%, and do San Joaquin Branch from 92 to 92%; New Jersey. County assented convertibles rose from 88%, to 70%, and de consols from 69 to 70%, the latter afterward reaching to 70; Delaware & Hudson registered firsts of 1884 declined 1 per cent to 94, while do of 1801 advanced 1 per cent to 96;

Baltimore & Ohio was firmer on Tuesday. There of the dividend scrip sold at 89@89%.

Various rumors are afloat in the stock market shout tactics to be employed by Mr. Keene in get-ting rid of his wheat. Mt. Keene has been credited with considerable induence over the management of one or two of the trunk lines connecting Chicago with the seabcard. If he can use this influence to procure a real or apparent quarrie between the roads, and a cutting of rates, it is easy to see how he could market his wheat in it is easy to see how he could market his wheat in New York or Laverpcol at a handsome profit, without any rise in price and without attempting a corner. This kind of deal is nothing new. It was a favorite one with James Fisk, Jr., when he was running the Eric Road. To carry it wit successfully requires only the compliance or complicity of a railroad manager. The evidence that schedule rates are being slaughtered between Chicago and Liverpool confirms this view. Keene is reported to have made engagements for 1,500 car-loads of wheat to New York from Chicago for January, at a discount of over 50 per cent. 1,500 car-loads of wheat to New York from Chicago for January, at a discount of over 50 per cent. The Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad, managed by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, has declared a dividend of 3 per cent, payable on the 30th inst. at the office of the latter. The bonds of the Binghamton Road are guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, but dividends on the stock are contingent on the business, and the dividend now declared is the first since 1875, when 4 per cent was paid. The guaranteed dividend on Morris & Resex stock will be paid on Jan. 2 by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, as usual.

United States & of '84.
United States \$2.00 of '8.
United States \$2.00 of '87.
United States \$2.00 of '87.
United States \$2.00 of '88.
United States new \$5.
United States new \$4.
United States new \$4. *And interest.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

112% 112% 65% 67% 65% 67% 66% 67% 46% 77% 76% 76% 73% 72 117% 177 76% 108 105%

BY TELEGRAPH. BY TELLEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 12.—Gold quiet at 100%. Carrying rates, 160%. Borrowing rates flat and 1-04.

Governments were afrong.

Bailtond bonds were firm.

Base securities were dail.

The stock market was characterized by more or less weakness throughout the day. The feature of speculation was a break of 8% in thicage, Burlington & Quincy, which sold down to 100% on reports that the Company was about to increase its capital

that the Company was about to increase its capital stock 10 per cent for the purpose or constructing a new line of 75 miles in Iowa. At the close the stock recovered \$60 %c. In the general list stock recovered %%%c. In the general list the decline ranged from %c01%, closing transactions being at about the lowest of the day. The greatest pressure to sell was in Northwestern, St. Paul, Western Union, and Delaware Lackawanna & Western. Michigan Central was exceptionally strong, advancing %for the day. Transactions were 106,000 sbases, of which 6,000 were Lake Snore, 4,000 Wapash, 16,000 Northwestern common, 7,000 preferred, 12,000 St. Paul common, 8,000 preferred, 22,000 Lackawanna, 7,000 Michigan Central, 2,000 Union Pacific, 4,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 3,000 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, and 7,500 Western Union.

Money market easy at 2%c3%. Prime mercantile paper, 4c6.

| Stoley market casy at ... | Sec. |

Coupons, 688. 109% 10-408. coupon. 1078
New So. 109% Currencies. 1109%
W. U. Telegraph. 1996 C. C., C. & I. 32
Quicksilver 125, New Jersey Central. 295, Quicksilver, pfd. 228 Rock Isand. 1174, Pacific Mail. 134, St. Paul. pfd. 279, Mariposa. 1035, St. Paul. pfd. 279, Mariposa. 1036, Chicago & Alton. pfd. 102, K. Express. 466, Chicago & Alton. pfd. 102, K. Express. 468, K. Express. 469, K. Express. 468, K. Express. 468,

Companies | Co SAN PRANCISCO SAN FRANCISCO, co, Dec. 13.—Following were the

REAL ESTATE.

1,000 11,500

It, dated Nov. 4 (Potter Falmer to Catharine Horne) West Madison st. 300 ft w of Western av. s. f. 25x127 ft, dated Aug. 30 (Lorenzo Stowell to Henry A. Osborn). West Madison st. 300 ft w of Western av. s. f. 25x127 ft, dated Dec. 12 (Henry A. Osborn to Mary Murray). Mary Murray).
North Dearborn st, 25 ft s of Indiana st, c f, 24 x100 ft, improved, dated Dec. 13 (August Schrenk to John C. Walz).

COMMERCIAL. Latest quotations for December delivery on the

Latest quotations for December delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days:

Thursday. Friday.**

Mess pork. \$ 0.00 \$ 0.70 \$ 0.70 \$ 0.00 \$ of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, and for the corresponding date tweive months ago:

ENGINETA. SHIPMENTS.

1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 1,731 bu wheat, 1,457 bu cats, 1,806 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in

this city yesterday morning: 3 cars No. 2 amber wheat, 8 cars No. 2 red, 4 cars No. 3 do (15 winter wheat), 8 cars mixed wheat, 10 cars No. 2 hard, 102 cars No. 2 spring, 90 cars No. 3 do, 63 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (275 spring wheat); 3 cars No. 1 corn, 39 cars high-mixed, 18 cars new do, 16 cars new mixed, 73 cars No. 2 corn, 29 cars no grade (178 corn); 15 cars white cats, 18 cars No. 2 mixed, 10 cars rejected (43 cats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 10 cars No. 2 do, 1 car rejected, 2 cars no grade (14 rye); 6 cars No. 2 barley, 9 cars extra No. 3 do, 14 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 5 cars feed (34 barley). Total, 550 cars, or 232,000 bu. Inspected ont: 62,829 bu wheat, 5,480 bu oats.

feed (34 bariey). Total, 559 cars, or 232,000 bu. Inspected ont: 62,829 bu wheat, 5,480 bu oats, 6,848 bu bariey.

A telegram from Des Moines, Ia., yesterday said "Drovers stopped buying hogs when roads stopped receiving on account of the strike." That little affair of one day's duration has made over \$100,-000 difference to the trade of this city. Whether the officials were justified or not in telegraphing to the country to hold back on hogs is an open onestion.

question.

It seems that the reported "insanity" of Tom
Scott on his recent visit to Europe resulted in a
singularly sane contract for the services of thirteen large steam vessels of about 3,000 tons burden
each to be put on "his" line of freignt-carrying vessels. Three of them will leave this side of the Atlantic each week, giving an aggregate of 9,000 tons of freight room weekly, which is no small addition, and can scarcely result in any other way than a cheapening of freights. The 60c rate now obtaining from this city to Liverpool, though if self a severe cut, will probably be cut into again. The forthcoming 'meeting' to adjust rates may be harmonions in verbal result, but very few here expect that present tariff rates will be upheld in con-

Well informed parties here deny the value of the

Well informed parties here deny the value of the conclusions reported by us yesterday in regard to deliveries of wheat in the country. They say that more cars are now preparing to bring wheat in than the recent average, and that it is coming out of farmers' hands, not emptying the warehouses at depots. We note that receipts of wheat at winter-wheat points are now small.

The leading produce markets were generally stronger yesterday, being to some extent influenced by the war rumors which filled the air, and perhaps also affected in the same direction by the reported outing in freight rates. The British markets were duil and easier, but it was explained that such a feeling is perfectly compatible with an advance here, if the cost of transportation be materially reduced. Wheat, corn, and provisions were all stronger, and fairly active.

There was absolutely nothing new to note in con-

There was absolutely nothing new to note in con-nection with the market for domestic and foreign dry goods. Trade was quiet,—was, in fact, dull, —and values were not subjected to any change. Notions and fancy articles generally were in demand for the holiday trade. Groceries continue in good demand, with prices of most lines ruling steady and firm. Sogars continue dull, and the quotations were cut down an ½c all around. In the dried-fruit market there were no important changes. Trade continues satisfactory, and prices of most kinds are steadily maintained. Fish are dull. Butter and cheese were quoted as before. No changes took place in the leather, tobacco, bagging, coal, and wood markets. Oils, paints,

and colors were quoted quiet and steady.

The lumber market was steady and moderately active. Orders are coming in rather freely from the corn districts for common stuff, and the West-ern inquiry for dry lumber is fair. The wool market was steady and quiet, though now and then a rather liberal order is received. Broom-corn was dull and unchanged. Seeds were more active and steady. timothy closing a shade higher. Hay was dull. The supply of poultry was increas-ing, and the market ruled weak, buyers being anxlous to avoid a repetition of the Thanksgiving experience. Game sold to shippers. The street sales of potatoes were fair, and car lots were scarce and

Rail freights were nominal at the recent advance.

cuts: Shoul- Short L. and short ders. ribs. S. cleurs. clears. Loose, part cured. \$2.45 \$8.55 \$3.65 \$3.65 \$0.80 \$0.00 \$1.00

BREADSTUFFS.

PLOUR—Was quiet and nominally unchanged. There were some inquiries by shippers, but they took little, while the local trade was duil, but holders were firm in their views in sympathy with wheat. Sales were reported of 325 bris winters at \$4.0064.50; 425 bris springs, partif at \$4.0064.30; 40 bris buckwheat flour at \$4.25; and 150 bris rye do, partify at \$2.65. Total. 940 bris. The following was the range of asking quotations: Choice to favorite brand of write winters, \$4.5065.00; fair to good brands of white winters, \$4.5065.00; fair to good brands of white winters, \$4.5065.00; fair to good brands of white winters, \$3.7564.25; good to choice red winters, \$4.0064.75; prime to choice springs, \$4.006.30; fair to good Minnesota springs, \$4.006.30; ochoice to fancy Minnesota springs, \$4.006.30; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, \$4.006.30; bit springs, \$6.0067.50; low grades, \$2.2563.00. Buckwheat flour, \$4.5064.75 per bri.

Beax—Was nominal at \$7.25 per ton.

Conx-Miral—Sales were 10 tone coarse at \$11.00 per ton on track and 500 bris on private terms.

OATMEAL—Sale was made of 1,200 bags on private terms.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and stronger, advancing it, and closing \$6 above the latest prices of Thurs-

day. The British markets were dull and neglected, but New York was firmer, though quies on springs. But the feeling here was strong. The report of a heavy storm in Kaman canned many operators to hook for atmospheric changes which wit lines receipts at least partially, and they thought there has been so much short wheat soid recently as to warrant a decided advance if the receipts at soid recently as to warrant a decided advance if the receipts at soil of the receipts and there were an increased shipping movement from this city was the soil of factors, and there were rumors to the effect that more capital is taking hold of the deal to carry the wheat through till spring. Seller January opened at &Sic, sold as seller them and among the control of the seller band and among the seller them and among the seller seller them and among the seller seller them and the seller seller them and the seller seller

The shares. Short rips—root of the acts of the restriction of the shares are shared as the shared as the shares are shared as the shared as t

Bnort ribs -50,000 lbs at \$3.72\(22 \) for February.

Mess pork closed easier at \$7.80\(67 \). 82\(23 \) for January,

\$7.00\(67 \). 92\(34 \) for February,

\$8.00\(68 \). 92\(34 \) for March,

and \$8.10\(88 \). 15\(50 \) for April.

8.10\(82 \) 7.82\(34 \) for February.

Lard was steady at \$8.00\(68 \). 60\(58 \) for February.

Lard was steady at \$8.00\(68 \). 62\(58 \) for January,

\$5.72\(64 \) for February,

\$5.72\(64 \). 83\(67 \) for April.

30.77\(68 \). 80\(60 \) for March.

Sales 1,500\(68 \) tos \$8.5.70\(67 \) for February.

GENERAL MARKETS. BEARS-Were quiet at \$1.25@1.45 per bu.

DROOM-CORN-Was steady, with moderate sales to the smaller class of manufacturers. Dealers are heavily stocked, and consigned corn is duil: Fine green carpet brush, 4c; green hurl, 3%c; red-tipted hurl, 3c; fine green, with hurl chough to work tc, 3%c 3%c; red-tipped do, 2%63c; inferior, 1%62%c; crook-ed, 162%c. BUTTER—The position of the market remains as

Sec; extra do. 40843c; New Oricans molasses, new, choice, 4584c; do brime, 42845c; fair, 36844c; combolice, 45846c; do brime, 42845c; fair, 36844c; combolice, 45846c; do brime, 42845c; fair, 36844c; combolice, 45846c; do brime, 42845c; black strap, 18866c; 63846c; do brime, 45846c; black strap, 18866c; 63846c; do brime, 18866c; black strap, 18866c; 63846c; do bring, 18866c; do bring, 188

for peachblows, and about 60 c for other varieties. Car lots are scarce and firm at 508900,

PULLTRY AND GAME—Were unchanged. The receipts of ponitry are increasing, and the stock seems to be accumulating, but not fast enough to affect prices yet. Game was taken for slipment. The quote: Live chicken, \$1.508.00 c seed do, 75% c feet of the control of brought \$1.1861.70. Hungaran quoted at 30240c. TEAS-Business continues fair, with pricesigenerally well sustained. We quote:

well sustained. We quote:

GUNFOWERS—Common. 2:200c; good do, 25935c; medium, 38643c; good do, 45650c; fine, 40850c; finest, 58965c; choice, 65670c; choices, 756850c; fanest, 58965c; choice, 65070c; choices, 756850c; fanest, 50855c; choice, 60865c; sp. 45848c; finest, 50855c; choice, 60865c; choices, 67875c.

Young Hyson—Common. 20825c; good do, 25650c; medium, 35635c; good do, 35640c; finest, 45850c; choice, 55690c; choices, 55690c; do, 256850c; finest, 45850c; choice, 55690c; choices, 55690c; finest, 45850c; choice, 55695c; choices, 55690c.

Uoloxo; domeium, 38645c; good common, 25645c; finest, 45850c; choice, 55695c; choices, 55690c.

WHISK Y—Sules were reported of 350 bits distillers' goods on the basis of \$1.05 per left for highwines.

WOOL—Was steady under a light inquiry. Dealers occasionally receive large orders. The stock is in good condition. 18665c; unwashed, 15618c; tub washed, choice, 38635c; continon, 18665c; medium unwashed wool. 23625c; common, 186250c; common,

LIVE STOCK. GHIOAGO. Cattle. 2, 205 4, 493 5, 216 6, 755 .3, 000 Total..... same time last Shioments— ..21, 869 3,312 1,536 3,712 1,976

against 466 last week; average quality better; marked dull, but a slight advance was secured on the few lots sold.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—Receipts, 80 car-loads, against 166 last week; market for sheep stronger; holders demanding &c advance demand light; common to fair, 356440; good, 456; extra, 456845; receipts of lambs small; unarket a shade higher; the top price for Canadas 356, as advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ extra, 456845; receipts of lambs small; unarket a shade higher; the top price for Canadas 356, as advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ extra, 546856; good, 556; extra, 5468556;

EAST LIBERTY, Ph., Dec. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts for the week ending Dec. 12 have been 3, 285 head of 1777 local last week; market had 3, 285 through and 1777 local last week; market had 3, 368, 375; common, 900 to 1, 400, \$4.70064 set; good, 1, 100 to 1, 30, \$4.0064, 25; fair, 1, 900 to 1, 100, \$3, 3063, 75; common, 900 to 1, 400, \$4.2064, 62; stockers, 700 to 90, \$2, 3663, 25; bulls, cowe and stage, \$2,0063.00; sales for the week; 2, 207 head, against 1, 812 last week. Hoos—Receipts, 33, 470 head, garlast 1, 812 last week. Hoos—Receipts, 33, 470 head, garlast 1, 812 last week. Street and a slight decline, compared with this week; shills arrivals have failen off for the past two days, the supply has been equal to the demand, with the market slow as a slight decline, compared with this \$2,6062,65; roughs, \$2,2662,40. \$2,8062,90; Norka, \$2,6062,65; roughs, \$2,2662,40. \$2,8062,90; Norka, \$2,6062,65; roughs, \$2,2662,40. \$2,8062,90; Norka, \$2,6062,65; roughs, \$2,2662,40. \$4,800,100 last week; arrivals fair, and with a fair demand on New York account the market has ruled steady at last week; arrivals fair, and with a fair demand on New York account the market has ruled steady at last week; arrivals fair, and with a fair demand on New York account the market has ruled steady at last veek; arrivals fair, and with a fair demand on New York account the market has ruled steady at last veek; arrivals fair, and with a fair demand on New York account the market has r

17.005; Norkers, \$2.70\$2.00; Philadelphias, \$2.00\$
3.00\$2.00 selling at \$3.00\$4.00 foot days, 4,500; selling at \$3.00\$4.00 for common to extra.

NEW YORK.

STUBBLE AND TO STUBBLE AND THE STUBBLE AND

SHEEP AND LANDS-Receipts, 6,000; fair demand and unchanged.

Hous-Receipts, 9,775; fair demand; lower prices;
Yorkers, \$2,7592.80, mainly \$2,75; heavy, \$2,7082.85. BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES, PORKIGN CITTLES,
The following were received by the Chicago Board
of Trade:
Livesnoot, Dec. 13.—Prime mess pork—Eastern,
403: Bacon—New Cumbertands, 263; short ribs, 275;
short clear, 25s 6d; shoulders, 18s 6d. Hains, 26s 9d. Lard, 31s 9d. India mess beef, 60s. Cheese, 45s. Tal-

Cora—New, No. 1, 23s 63; No. 2, 23s 3d.
PROVISIONS—Pork. 40s. Lard, 31s 9d.
Liverpoot, Dec. 13.—Corton—Moderate demand, at 454s54d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,600; American, 8,500. Sales of the week, 55,000 bales; American, 43,000 bales, forwarded from ships side direct to spinners, 5,000 bales; Envanted from ships side direct to spinners, 6,000 bales; American, 94,000 bales; total receipts, 43,000 bales; American, 24,000 bales; amount affort, 237,000 bales; American, 270,000 bales; amount affort, 237,000 bales; American, 270,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—Dull; California white wheat, 28 2dg 8s 6d; do club, 9s 6dg9s 11d; No. 2 to No. 4 red Western spring, 7s 3dg7s 9d; do winter, 2s 3dg0s.
Cora—New Western mixed, 23s 3d.
PROVISIONS—Bacon, long clear, 25s 6d.
RECKIFFS—Wheat for three days, 30,000 grs; American, 7,000 grs.

136, 389 232, 948

piggy sows and 80 lbs for risgs.

No. At. Price, No. 6 AL.Es.

No. At. Price, No. 100 s.L.Es.

144. 221 \$2.25 27. 311 \$2.85 29.

27. 191 2.00 45. 357 2.925 47. 382 2.10.

67. 197 2.50 44. 390 2.925 47. 383 2.70

61. 352 2.425 81. 406 2.125 47. 318 2.70

37. 270 2.65 40. 335 2.80 50. 332 2.70

40. 287 2.475 45. 350 2.81 55. 317 2.70

5. 298 2.75 21. 382 2.80 30. 317 2.70

44. 354 2.75 100. 355 2.80 20. 187 2.61

54. 350 2.75 20. 354 2.75 40. 187 2.61

54. 350 2.75 20. 354 2.75 40. 376 2.80 20. 187 2.61

54. 350 2.75 20. 354 2.75 40. 376 2.80 20. 187 2.61 45. 380 2.75 20. 354 2.75 42. 178

2. 390 2.65 50. 397 2.70 44. 399

47. 387 2.8736 24. 215 2.55 36. 393

46. 219 2.55 94. 310 2.75 17. 414

24. 180 2.40 124 298 2.70 34 414

77. 382 2.775 19. 191 2.60 94

98. 339 2.875 99. 191 2.60 94

98. 339 2.875 99. 191 2.60 94

98. 339 2.885 46 300 2.624 85

10. 315 2.775 71 214 2.55 38 32 27

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SHEEP—There was a fair inquiry at unchanged prices, the market ruling about steady at \$2.5092.75 for poor to medium, and at \$3.0093.50 for good to choice grades per 100 lbs. A lot of Texas sheep soid at \$2.00.

To the Western Associated Press.

For the Western Associated Press.

EAST LIBERTY. Dec. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day 1.

S7 nead through and 1:0 local: total for four days. 1.

20 through and 1.580 local; good to extra, \$4.2566.80; common to fair. \$3.00083.75 buils and cows. \$2.003

3.25; all said out, but one load just arrived.

Hous—Seccipts to-day, 2.915; total for four days.

17.085; Yorkers, \$2.7622.80; Philadelphias, \$2.006

3.05.

5. 15 per 100 lbs. live, with a car-load of good Ohio, 200 lbs, at \$3. 129 per 100 lbs.

St. Louis, Mo., Det 13.—Cattle-Fair demand for shipping grades; good to choice heavy steers, \$4.000 4.00; light do, \$3.305.05; native buchers' steers, \$2.7564.00; cows, helfers, corn-fed Texas ateers, \$2.7563.00; cows, helfers, corn-fed Texas ateers, \$2.7563.00; recipis, 700; sinpments, 755.

1003.—Higher; active: light, \$2.4062.05; packing, \$2.0062.00; buchers' to fancy heavy, \$2.7563.00; recipis, 1,000; shipments, 1,500.

Singu-Steedy; good demand; fair to good muttons, \$2.7663.25; choics to fancy, \$3.0064.25; recipis, 700; shipments, 750.

BUFFALO, Bett 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,496; market from for good grades; others quiet; stockers dul; \$4.646 off; butchers steurs, \$3.6064.20; stockers, \$2.20 (53.0).

Singer AND Laxbas Receives and control of the control of th

AMERICAN CITIES.

er for all articles.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Shecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

New York, Dec. 13.—Grain—Wheat stronger throughout; winter values quoted up quite generally le per bu, and spring also held higher on comparatively moderate offerings; 2,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring st ooe. Corn moderately active, and generally dearer on No. 2, Moley, and steamer-mixed a shade higher: mixed Western ungraded, 45@474c. A limited inquiry for rye at about previous prices. Oats very quiet; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 31c; city at 22½6 34c, closing at 52½c bid for old.

Provisions—Mess pork slow but firm; Western mess 10@15c higher, December closing at 87.05@7.20 and new January at 88.50@8.80. Cut ments in good demand. Bacon in light demand, but held higher. Western steam lard is 5c higher, and strong, mainly on account of reports of lower rall freights; 830 tos at 85.20½ 65.07½. Closing at \$5.97½.

Tallow—More active and a tribe litgher.

Tallow—More active and a tribe litgher.

Suo.a—Raw fairly active at 6½c005c for fair to good refining Cubs; refined in fair demand.

Watusty—75 bris at \$1.06½c market dull.

Farient—A fair business in berth Eng. chiedly in contracts for grain at a dight reduction in retes; through freights were active, quicksoned in part by vary favorable torms available to shippers, prevalent reports having been of further concessions on freight from the interior to the scaboard; in instances represented as fully 10c per 100 Dz; for Liverpool, engarcements included by steam 11,000 bu wheat a slid oper on and 72,000 bu grain at 6d per 60 lbs.

To the Western descondate Frenze.

New York. Dec. 13.—Corron—Quiet at 8 13-10@8 8 15-16cc futures quiet; December, 8.80c; January, 8.80c; February, 9.00c; March, 9.18c; April, 9.29c; May, 9.42c; net receipts at all United States ports for his week, 110,000; last year, 12%,000; total receipts at all United States ports for mis united states ports for mis united water and a little states ports for all thirds states ports for all thirds states ports for all united

CHESSE—Quiet: Western, 229940.
WHISSY—Quiet but steady at \$1.005.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE. PETROLEUM—Dull and weak; crude, 75c; refined,

packed, 1621sc: rolls, 15217c.

Prinoleum-Dull and weak; crude, 7½c; refined, 8½c.

Coffre-Dull and nominal; Rio cargoes, 112154c.

Witsky-Firm at \$1.0021.00%.

Witsky-Firm at \$1.0021.00%.

Firm at \$1.0021.00%.

Witsky-Firm at \$1.0021.00%.

Firm at \$1.000.00%.

Firm at \$1.0021.00%.

Firm at \$1.000.00%.

Firm at

WHISKY-Steady at \$1.04.
PROVISIONS-PORK BTM: Jobbing, \$7.0037.70. Lard BTM at \$5.40 cash and December. Buik meataffirmer: boxed clear at Peorla, \$3.82\square\text{8.82\square\text{9.5}} almusy; loose clear ribs, same-point, \$3.53, and clear, \$3.65 December: cash meat here nominally unchanged. Bacon-Nothing doing. Green meats scarce and frm: hams range at \$4.5034, 75; sweet pickled hams at \$5.25\square\text{9.83}, \$23\square\text{9.84}, \$1.000 brits; wheat, \$4.000 out corn, \$3.000 brits; briefly, \$5.000 briefly, \$6.000 brits; briefly, \$5.000 brits; briefly, \$6.000 briefly, \$6.000 brits; briefly, \$6.000 briefly, \$6.

S. 5964,737 sweet pickied hams at \$5, 25/85, 62/8.

S. 1002 Dai: cais. 1,000 bn; ryc. 6,000 bu; corn. 1000 bu; cais. 1,000 bn; ryc. 6,000 bu; barley, 6,000 bu; corn. note: oats, note: ryc. note: barley, 3,000 bu. 300 bu. 3

RECORDETA-Flour, I. 900 bris; corn, 12,000 bu; wheat, 11,000 bu.

MILWAUKER, Dec. 13.—FLOUR—In fair domand.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet; hard, 9356; No. 1 Milwaukee, 888c; No. 2 Milwaukee, 838g; December, 829c; January, 8356; No. 3 Milwaukee, 99c; No. 4 Milwaukee, 395c, No. 3 Milwaukee, 99c; No. 4 Milwaukee, 395c, Corn chuet and unchanged; No. 2, 2006, 851c, Kye quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 2006, 851c, Kye quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 425c.

Barley Inactive; No. 2 Ind. 825c.

Barley Ind. 15 In

HRORIPTS—Wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; osts, 7,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 13.—COTTON—Market dull at 836c. FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; red, 90c; amber and white, 90660c. Corn steady at 25c; mixed, 24c,2Rye—Market dull at 59c.
PROVISIONS—FORK steady at 25c; mixed, 24c,2Rye—Market dull at 59c.
PROVISIONS—FORK steady at 83.00. Lard quiet; choice; and tierce, 35.50; do keas 87.50. Buik ments steady; partly-cured shoulders, 29c; clear rfb, 34c335c; clear, 4645c. Hauns, sugar-cured, 99855c.
WHIRKY—Frm at \$1.04.
TOLEDO, Dec. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; armber Michigan, 200, 645c; January, 3556c; No. 2 red winter, spot and December, 945c naked: 944c bid;

Bupparer-wask 1.000 cc; corn. 7.000 bu.
Bupparer-wask 1.000 cc; corn. 7.000 bu.
Bupparer was 1.000 cc; corn. 7.000 bu.
Bupparer was 1.000 cc; corn. 7.000 bu.
Ballenos Bredul; 500 bu Western sold at 500.
Railenos Francistro-Steedy and unchanged.
Oswasoo, Dec. 13.—Grain-Wheat steady: No.1 has Duluth spring. 31.10; No.3 Milwakee, 81.00; No.2 red Wabsal. 81.00; extra white Michigan, 81.10; Corn nominally unchanged.

DETROIT.
DETROIT.
DETROIT.
DETROIT.
DETROIT.
GRAIN-whost stronger: catra. 60%; No. 1 white Grain was 1.000; promisely company. 61%; Promise.
Sec. December, 180%; 200; January, 94%; Promise.
8, 414 bu; shipmonta, 8, 233 bu.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 13. - PETROLEUM - Steady; standard write, 110 test, 9c.
Privasure, Dec. 13. - Petroleum - Quiet; crute, 51, 13% at Parker's; redned, 6%c, Philadelphia delly. ory.

OIL CTT, Pa., Dec. 13. PETROLEUS—The market opened quiet, with bride bid, declined to 00%c, at which it closed. Shipments, 25,000 bris, averaging 33,000. Transactions, 200,000.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Trade continues quiet in nearly all departments; cotton goods in light demand, excess cottonades, which are in moderate request by conters; prints noving slowly; Sprague's fancy are advanced &c. Dress goods ginghams quiet; spring woolens in moderate request; Kentucky Jeans rather more active. DRY GOODS.

THE COURTS.

Vote on the Hond Question—St. James Hotel—Judyments and New Suits.

Mr. H. L. Wain, the Master in Chancery appeinted by Judge Farwell to recount the votes cast at the last election for and against the issue of \$750,000 county bonds for the completion of the new Court-House, has completed his labors, and yesterday slied his report. He finds that the majority in favor of the issue of the bonds is 1.220. Four with the way of the laste of the bonds is 1.220. Four with the way of the laste of the bonds is 1.220. Four with the same of the bonds, and Worth—had mojority in favor of the issue,—Lemont, where the stone quarter are, voting 400 for to 50 anims the issue. The First, Second, Fifth, Sirth, Seventh, British and Soventeenth Wards in the city voted in favor of the bonds, and all the others against them.

The decree rection the order of the Board of County Commissioners and finds that the proposed issue of bonds did not exceed the constitutional five per-cent. Hmit of indebtedness; that the question of the issue was duly submitted to the voters, in proper form, and that a legal election was held, but that the returns were improperly made by making it appear that the measure was defeated. The whole number of votes properly

insue the bonds.

Mr. H.G. Miller presented the report, and asked.

art. A.G. altier presented the report, and saked for the decree in accordance with it.
County-Attorney Wallace was present, but made no objection, saying the decree was in proper form. No steps have been taken toward an appeal, and it is not known whether one will be taken.

peal, and it is not known whether one will be taken.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL CASE.

At the close of the argiment apon the motion for a Receiver in the case of Stewart Patterson against liart L. Stewart and others, Judge Farwell gave his decision, eating, in substance, that the Court would not, except in a very clear case, take valuable property like that in controversy ont of the hands of a Trustee appointed under a deed or will, and place it in the hands of a stranger. Such certainly ought to be the rule in a case where one of five parties was seeking the appointment of a Receiver contrary to the whater of the four other owners. The property in controversy was now in the hands and under the management of hart L. Stewart and George M. Pullman. If he were called apon to appoint a Receiver he did not know of any person that it would be more proper to appoint than Mr. Pullman, provided he would accept the Receivership. Mr. Pullman was now point than Mr. Pulman, provided he cept the Receiversnip. Mr. Pulman acting without compensation, and he at all satisfied but that the property managed by Mr. Stowart with as much and success as it would have been manage of the parties interested in the property. large compensation for their services, appointment of a Receiver under suc stances would prove disastrous, and mi cause of the parties interested losing

stances would prove disastrous, and might be the cause of the parties interested losing the entry property. Therefore he denied the application of a Receiver, and refused to make any order in the case, adding that he saw nothing to convice him that there was any danger in leaving the matter at it was until final hearing.

THE SWAGE-BLOCK CASES.

Judge Drummond yesterday austained a demurrer to the piea of the statute of limitations in its case of Turrill vs. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Hailroad Company. The piea was make that the action of Turrill for infringement of its patent was covered by the statute of limitations. The complainant demurred on the ground that this statute of identification. The complainant demurred on the ground that this statute did not apply to patent cases.

The Judge said, in disposing of the demurrer, that the authorities were divided, but the preponderme of legal decision seemed to be in favor of the detrine that the statute did not apply to patent cases, although it was at variance with one general law as that subject. He did not see why the statute of limitations as to netrous should not apply in thiss well as other cases. He would, nowever, overrals the plea, but with leave to set up the same defanse by war of answer.

DIVORCES.

Sambel Furbeck is the latest applicant for divining with him six, years she asked to be allowed to yast her father's in New York State. This seemed to be a "ransompthe" request, and complainant accordingly fitted her out with new decases, pan inoney, and a failtoned ticket, and sent her off. He that wasted cleven years for but to come hack, but, she, apparently has see father of the come hack, but, she, apparently has see father of the complainant of the complainant of the fifter absence. Not to be too karsh, however, its ake, that whe may be allowed to continue her absences a societime more—for about the period of har manaral life.

The Appellate Court will not deliver any opinions Monday.

Judges delayers of the second of the continue of the conti

bowever, the skex thete the may be allowed to continue her absences a sacritime more—for about the period of her natural life.

The Appeliate Court will not deliver any opinions Monday.

Judges Jameson and Booth will hear motions to day, Judge Rogers submitted cases, and Judge Moore, Farwell, and Williams divorce cases. The following is Judge Williams list: 2,464, 2,308, 2,357, 1,904, 2,277, 2,280, and 1,622.

MINITED STATES COURT.

Amos O, Osborn comesued a suit yesterday against the Town of Amboy, claiming \$12,000.

BANKRUPPOY.

Discharges were issued to Feeney & Burkhardt.
John A. Farrow was dected Assignee of Peter E. Falcon, C. D. Lusk was appointed Assignee of J. S. Morrow, Rollin P. Blanchard of Henry Alschuler, and W. H. Moore of Proctor M. Wilson.

The first dividend meeting in the case of Hollister & Gorham was coutinued to the 19th inst.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Henry L. Young filed a bill yesterday against Sammel D. Weakley, Eliza B. Weakley, and the Merchanta' Savings Losa & Trans Company, to foreclose a mortigage for 89, 000 on Lota 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, Block S. in Pryor & Hookins Sabdivision of the W. 19, of the N. W. 2 of Sec. 4, 38, 14.

Henricita Kunz sped August and Amelia Bins for \$1, 500.

V. A. Turpin, Receiver of the Fidelity Savings Bank, filed 2 bill against Eunice S. and Merrill T. B. Brugan and E. M. Haines to foreclose a trudged for \$2,500 on the S. 4, of the N. W. 2 of Sec. 4, 37, 14.

E. Glecuit Couler.

Madaline Busalbi commenced a suit in tresma against A. Eichhold, Pinnie Elchhold, and Bins Kuhn, clied 2 bill against Eunice S. and Merrill T. B. Brugan and E. M. Haines to foreclose a trudged for \$2,500 on the S. 4, of the N. W. 2 of the

RARUS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Doc. 12—At Stockton to-day Rarus and Sweetzer went in an exhibition tot for a purse of \$500, with \$500 added if Rarus best Goldsmith Maids time of 2:14%,—the best time ever made in the State. Rarus trotted the artistic in 2:16%. A running horse went with ins the second heat, which Barus mails in 2:18%. The track was fast and in good order.

VOLUME XX TOYS, BOOKS, CA

SEA'S, ST

\$3.6 SEA WOULD HAVES

MUBAL-See SEA before you and the crowd to 78 St CHANGED A The entire appearance of SEA'S hagain changed. People tell us, every day, yet your store perse. "Where are all those — gone the day?" "Every time I come I see so find many other remarks we hear a ty of the goods and the astonishing remarks ty forbid our mentioning.

THE REA That our stock changes EVERY I TO-MORROW

FOR THE HOLID BANKRUPT

STILL ANOTHER S BOOKS and STATION

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